The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1860.
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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Reception of Judge Douglas at Raleigh, N. C.

LAST DYING KICK OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The American State Council—How it Came Into Existence—How it has Passed Away—Who Gave it Birth—Who were its Pall-Bearers.

National and State Convention of the Radical Abolitionists.

State Conventions in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Michigan.

James T. Brady's Acceptance of the Nomination for Governor.

DOUGLAS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival at Raleigh—Enthusiastic Reception—The Douglas State Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Judge DOUGLAS arrived here this afternoon, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Hundreds had assembled to welcome him at the dépôt. A delegation of citizens were also awaiting him, by whom, through their speaker, Mr. H. W. MILLER, he was formally welcomed to North Carolina.

A Douglas Democratic Convention will be held here to-morrow, to draw up a Presidential Electoral Ticket. In the evening the Judge will address the people in the State House Square.

The Judge starts for Richmond on Friday. He will speak at Weldon. Q.

THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

The Proceedings at Schenectady—Sketch of the Rise, Progress and Decline of the Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860.

To-day, a State Council of the American Organization was convened to meet at this place. It came, it has gone; came in fragments, it has dissolved into nothingness.

From the moment when the call was issued it was destined to dissolution—dissolution by strategem or force. The officers whose signatures were appended to the call had already proclaimed themselves to have made other arrangements. Those who were expected to respond were known to be numbered among one or the other of the contending factions of Democracy or Republicanism.

It was expected, not that any latent Americanism would be fanned into a flame, but that Democrat or Republican would run the machine on a switch, blow off the steam, put out the little fire yet remaining, and leave the straight track for the unimpeded passage of the through trains—the great express trains of LINCOLN and DOUGLAS. It would be, it was thought, but at best a contest as to who should have the value of the old machinery, and with which of the trunk lines the rolling stock should be consolidated.

Some little—very little—preparation was made by both sides to obtain the mastery of numbers. I believe nobody made any pretensions to order or regularity.

On the one side was Gen. SCROGGS, an avowed supporter of LINCOLN; JAMES W. HUSTED, a Republican office-holder; LOUIS LOUNSBURY, one of the recent appointees of Gov. MORGAN, with Messrs. DORN, WELCH, VAN COTT and LANSING, all employes on the Canal, and all open and zealous supporters of the Republican National and State tickets.

On the other side was Gen. PRESCOTT, an active adherent of Judge DOUGLAS; Hon. GEO. BRIGGS, of the same faith; Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, a professing friend of Bell-Everett; JOHN L. RIKER, a follower of Tammany Hall, and never an American, with Ex-City Inspector MORTON, who has been all things by turns and nothing long.

These were the leaders of the Council—the attendant pall-bearers of Americanism. The telegraph has told you of the result. The Republicans, indifferent probably, were in small numbers. The other side—the ostensible Bell-Everetts—had made their first draft upon their new allies, and the "*Eringo Unums*" had responded with that alacrity which always animates the heart of your true Celt, when the prospect of a skirmish is in the foreground.

There was only one body, but there were two funeral pageants—one with the cypress, the other with the shamrock—one peaceful and in order, the other passionate and boisterous. Both laid down their burden of Americanism, both took service with the rival houses, and each took with them something of the ancient insignia; each marshaled some of the old retainers with them as they took their way into the rival households of Republicanism and Democracy.

And so the American Party of the State has its final resting place under the shadows of Old Union, amid the quiet of ancient Durip. On the banks of the broad and placid Mohawk

"It went up like a rocket."

It started on its heavenward flight somewhere in the Fall of 1853. It was the creature of impulse—the thought of a moment. Some Dreamers were together—two or three—and the experience they had of the lower depths of politics, little as it was, had set them to dreaming of a remedy. And they worked it out in theory, and with the precision and smoothness of a theory that never permits itself contact with stubborn facts, that never comprehends realities, and is oblivious of negatives.

The dreamers would purify. They would stand over the seething, bubbling cauldrons of party, drop in their atom of honest conviction and "inflexible purpose," and the mass should subside into a compact and malleable body, capable of being melted and moulded for the public good. They would Know-Nothing of party ties, these Dreamers. They would Know-Nothing of aspirations for office, and the consequent fealty to party organizations. They would Know-Nothing of party machinery, these sublime seekers after political purity; they would reverse this lever—shift that pulley, and throw out of gear these cogs and cams, and run all the vast workshop of government solely by a system of eccentrics. They would appall the confident and the aspiring, elate the desponding and the indifferent. Who would be, should not be, and he who would not, should.

Were not these visions as intelligible as the happy households of Fourier? Were not these aspirations as wild as the floating phantasies of the opium-eater? And yet they had a temporary form and substance—a fleeting reality. Whig and Democrat had made Caucus king. Here Democracy was in overwhelming numbers, and there the Whig held almost undisputed sway. And King Caucus made his edicts. Here that Democrat should rule, and there that Whig should be a power; and Democrat and Whig was alike sure of the due ratification of the edicts of their kings. Not quite. Over both hung the pendant sword of the Dreamer that Knew Nothing of Caucus, and cared less for the edicts of kings. Like the flakes of snow drifted in the ballots, and when the votes were counted the bulwarks of regularity were overthrown, the citadel of King Caucus stormed, and his seat of power swept away like an inscription on the sands of the sea-shore. The Dreamers had launched their thunderbolts, and the mantle of party loyalty was rent asunder.

The Dreamers were in the seventh heaven—if there be such a numerical division. Their paradise was reached, and forthwith they entered upon its full enjoyment. And herein they betrayed the indiscretion of all dreamers—*they forgot to close the doors.* What wonder that their paradise was soon invaded by a host that they never even knew to have an existence. It was invaded on the one side by the earnest and sincere, who, surprised at the breaches made by the few upon the walls of party government, thought they might be destroyed forever, if they wished to complete the work commenced so auspiciously by the Dreamers. They never stopped to think there was not room for so many workers on so small a field, but crowded on. Then the schemers, that are always benefiting themselves by the discoveries of others, claiming to be the original inventors of the machine, usurped possession and undertook its management. From a local effort to procure "honest men for local offices, who would administer the affairs of localities solely with reference to economy and good order," the movement grew into county and State magnitude, and suddenly assumed the proportions, the importance and the bearing of a National demonstration, with which the original Dreamers had little to do, and nothing in common.

These last comers, however, *closed the doors.* They built up barricades of passwords, dug trenches of forms, raised divisions of signs, and arsenals of grips, that completely hemmed them in, and forbade all approach, especially to the positions of honor and trust. Thereafter the drawbridge was only let down to admit followers, not leaders. And so these schemers thought to rule all, have all, be all, and that what they promised would be achieved. Hardly ever a battle was fought on the field of politics in which they did not gain substantial advantage and goodly share of the spoils. The advantage and the spoils brought bitter fruit, however. Much as there was, there was not enough for all—for the army was over-officered. And such officers! They had mustered from all the clans a vast army of swords and epaulets, with no corresponding retinue of bayonets and pikes. There were officers out of service, too, that had applied in vain for commissions in the Democratic and Whig armies. They were captious and rapacious. Rapacious, did I say? The word only faintly symbolizes the rigor with which they insisted upon being fed at the public crib, quartered upon the public Treasury. As there were not teats enough for all, it followed as a matter of necessity that some must go hungry. And what was the inevitable result? Failing to be satisfied, they must needs destroy, and so they fell foul of each other, and have since been each doing his best endeavor to lay waste the paradise which they had intended. How successful they have been—how they have labored, and what they have achieved—is made manifest in the proceedings of the State Council, held here to-day. The final rupture is like unto the entire struggle. The Scroggs, the Husted, the Lounsbury, the Welsh, the Brooks, the Briggs, the Macomber, and the Parsons of yesterday, are no new types. They are old stagers—wheel-horses, as it were, before the chariot of Americanism—wheel-horses without drivers, that have finally plunged it down the abyss in which all the past is buried.

Will the Future lift it out again? The Dreamers say it will. They are looking forward to a resurrection—a resuscitation—a future as unclouded and brilliant as was the brief glimpse of regeneration vouchsafed them in the here and there skirmishes of '53, before they had become an army with banners, and when they were pure and simple worshipers of a vision. All men unhesitatingly rely upon the future—even the condemned criminal looks forward, not back. Perhaps the Dreamers may be right again—they were right once, you know. At least they eliminated a theory and elucidated a principle of action. Can they ever find practical hands in which again to intrust it? It looks—I am looking in the mirror of the poet—as though their dream had had more of reality already than is generally given to phantasies. Does it not? PAUL.

THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

National and State Convention at Syracuse—Nomination of Gerrit Smith for President—The State Ticket.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Radical Abolition National and State Convention assembled at Convention Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. About 100 persons including several women were present.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order.

T. E. MCCORMICK, of Ohio, was chosen President.

There was no list of delegates, but all persons who chose to attend were considered members.

A letter was read from GERRIT SMITH containing a draft for fifty dollars, to aid in printing tickets, &c. He discouraged the expenditure of much time and money; alluded to his sad experience in 1858, and thought there was little ground for encouragement in the future.

Delegates were present from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts and New-York.

The following nominations were made:

For President—GERRITT SMITH, of New-York.
For Vice-President—Samuel McFarland, of Pennsylvania.
For Governor—Wm. Goodell, of New-York.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Sidney A. Beers, of Brooklyn.
For Canal Commissioner—Zenas Brockett, of Herkimer.
For State Prison Inspector—Ellis Clisbee, of Montgomery.
For Electors at Large—Frederick Douglas and Charles A. Hammond.

There was quite a spirited contest between the friends of SMITH and GOODELL in regard to the nomination for the Presidency.

THE BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRACY.

James T. Brady's Acceptance of the Nomination for Governor.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1860.

HON. JAMES T. BRADY—*Sir:* At the National Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Syracuse on the 7th inst., you were unanimously nominated for the office of Governor of the State of New-York. The undersigned were appointed a Committee on the part of the Convention, to apprise you of your nomination, and to request your acceptance thereof.

The enthusiastic manner with which your name was greeted by the Convention, and the great favor with which your nomination has been received by the Democracy of the State, leads us to hope that you will accept the position as their standard-bearer in the coming election.

With great respect, yours, &c.,
JOHN C. MATHER, C. T. CHAMBERLAIN,
J. C. SPENCER, EDWARD TOMPKINS.
CARLOS COBB,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1860.

John C. Mather, C. T. Chamberlain, J. C. Spencer, Carlos Cobb and Edward Tompkins, Esqrs.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your favor of the 14th inst., stating that the National Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Syracuse on the 7th inst., unanimously nominated me for the office of Governor of this State.

You are well aware that I did not seek or expect the nomination, and will be satisfied with my assurance that I am not ambitious to hold the high office with which my name has, through the kindness of friends, been associated. But although I have no wish to be so honored, I cannot, under existing circumstances, decline the nomination my fellow-citizens have tendered.

At the same time I beg you and all friends of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket to understand that I deem the defeat of LINCOLN and HAMLIN of infinitely greater consequence than any other result to issue from the approaching canvass. And as my name was used without previously consulting me in forming a State ticket, I hope it may be again employed with equal freedom in any manner honorably calculated to effect a union of the entire Democracy of New-York, and the rescue of the American Union from any danger with which the creeds or practices of the Republican Party may have threatened it.

For this end I beg my friends to strive with all earnestness, making every sacrifice consistent with integrity, and if the Democracy can be united without a sacrifice of our principles, so as to present an unbroken front to the Republicans, I will most cheerfully take the field as a private soldier, leave all chances or hopes of preferment to others, and be far happier in the position thus assigned me than I would if, by continuing the present divisions amongst us, I might be made even Chief Magistrate of our noble State. Respectfully and truly yours,

JAS. T. BRADY.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Republican State Convention is very largely attended, with a great outside pressure.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL was chosen President, who addressed the Convention, and was followed by CHARLES SUMNER.

A Committee on an Electoral Ticket has been appointed.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 29—P. M.

The Convention has nominated JOHN A. ANDREWS for Governor, by a vote of 733 to 326 for DAWES.

J. G. GOODRICH is nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; OLIVER WARNER for Secretary of State, and GEORGE MOREY and R. A. CHAPMAN for Electors at Large.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Democratic State Convention is now in session in this city, for the nomination of an Electoral ticket.

The Douglasites are in a decided majority.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, of Hartford, presides.

The morning session has been mostly occupied in the organization.

A motion to place on the ticket two Bell and Everett Electors was voted down by a large majority.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 29—P. M.

The Democratic State Convention held here to-day has resulted in the nomination of a clean Douglas Electoral ticket.

There were some 400 delegates present, the Breckinridge wing being in a minority. A good deal of ill-feeling, interspersed with personalities, characterized the debates between the two wings.

The following is the Electoral ticket:

Electors at Large—SAMUEL COLT, of Hartford, and JOHN J. PENROSE, of Plainfield.
First District—ELIAS A. CONVERSE, of Stafford.
Second District—FREDERICK CROSWELL, of New-Haven.
Third District—WM. J. JOHNSON, of Montville.
Fourth District—WM. P. BURRELL, of Salisbury.

Resolutions were passed, indorsing the Charleston-Baltimore platform, and recommending the same for adoption by the Democracy of Connecticut, and recognizing DOUGLAS and JOHNSON as the regularly nominated candidates of the National Democracy. An effort was made to affix a clause to one of the resolutions, instructing the delegates to vote for some other candidate than DOUGLAS in order to defeat LINCOLN; but this was rejected—yeas 152, nays 220.

There will probably be a Breckinridge Convention called, and another ticket nominated.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and nominated a full Electoral ticket. Resolutions were adopted requesting each Congressional District to make nominations, and discountenancing any compromise with their opponents.

Republican Demonstration.

MASS RATIFICATION MEETING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

The Republicans of the Eastern District of Brooklyn held a mass ratification meeting in the Odeon last evening. The principal address was delivered by Hon. HENRY B. STANTON. The proceedings were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. There was a large audience in attendance, which was increased during the evening by the arrival of the Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Ward Wide-Awake Clubs. The enthusiasm was great. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Eastern District Republican Association. An organization was effected by electing DR. WARREN chairman, and other officers usual on such occasions. A series of resolutions, indorsing the Federal and State nominations of the Republican Party were presented and unanimously adopted. After a song by the Prarie Songsters, the Chairman introduced the Hon. HENRY B. STANTON. He commenced with a review of the positions of the fragments of parties opposing the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. He said they put the negro under one arm and the Constitution under the other, and wherever they went there was slavery established. The last two Administrations had done much to propogate that pernicious idea, and in this election the people were called upon to decide whether they would explode the heresy that the Constitution carried Slavery into the Territories or not. He next referred to the political perambulations of WASHINGTON HUNT and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Both were opposed to the Republican Party; both were opposed to the agitation of the Slavery question, while at the same time they were agitating the this subject wherever they could get an audience to listen to them. Mr. HUNT, he said, goes about scattering oil upon the troubled waters upon one hand, and, like the fabled rod of old, unchanging agitation on the other. While DOUGLAS goes about the country whining about agitation, and complaining that no one would pay any attention to the tariff question, or a Pacific Railroad. Mr. DOUGLAS, he said, seemed to have forgotten the political history of the country during the last ten years. In 1850 the compromise measures were passed and though opposed by many, as doing injustice to the popular sentiment at the North, the measures were acquiesced in on terms of settlement, and the country, and "all was peaceful as the mist slumbering on yon hill." But in 1854, vaulting ambition inspired a man living on the other side of the Allegany Mountains, to lay his hand on this peace-offering, and reopened agitation by securing the repeal of the Compromise Measures, and the whole country was lashed by agitation from this act. Mr. DOUGLAS now deprecates agitation, but it is in vain for the author of it to cry "peace be still." Did he think he could set the Republican edifice on fire and stop the fire when one story was destroyed? Did he think he would not get scorched before the fire was extinguished? He, who has done more to endanger the Union than any other man, except JOHN C. CALHOUN, has turned Union saver. He has now gone to the South, where he ought to be, and he would say, "sist-te-boy" with all his heart, and the South will get enough of him before he gets done with them. There is where the conflict should be. (At this point the Wide-Awake Club entered the hall, and were received with cheers.) Mr. STANTON said the origin and duties of Wide-Awake organizations were, perhaps, not generally understood. During the State canvass in Connecticut several public meetings were disturbed by parties opposed in politics. The Wide-Awake were forced to keep order at Republican meetings. They adopted the torch subsequently, and when it was found that their clothes were damaged by drippings from the lamp, a leather cape and cap to match were adopted to protect their clothing. Their duty was two-fold—to keep order at public meetings and see fair play at the polls on election day. He looked upon the Wide-Awake corps as an important auxiliary in the present campaign. The speaker next paid his attentions to Mr. HUNT. That gentleman said the issue forced upon the people was wholly impracticable; that there was no territory to agitate about. Mr. HUNT was mistaken. The controversy is as to the power of the Government in relation to Slavery in the present and future Territories. There are now six Territories with organized government. No one present may see the day, but the child is born who will see these Territories when they contain a population greater than the population of the United States to-day. He appealed to his hearers and asked them to say whether it is an abstract question, as whether these Territories shall be the abode of Freedom or of the slave. Mr. HUNT had given in his adhesion to DOUGLAS, who, above all others, was a filibuster. He had a speech of his in his pocket in which he says that this Government is to extend over all North America and adjacent Islands. He would ask Mr. DOUGLAS if the people had nothing to say whether that vast domain should be free or slave territory? By the inherent energies of free labor, by the Constitutional power of Congress, the Republican Party proclaims to DOUGLAS and HUNT, and all Northern doughfaces that in the destiny of this Republic, the American flag shall never wave over anything but free soil, to be cultivated by free labor, and that party will make this "abstraction" the living element and crowning glory of the Republic. "While we will not touch Slavery where it exists, we swear that not another rod of new territory shall be cursed with the foot of a slave." We write this declaration on the blue concave above, where he who runneth may read it, and a Democrat even may not err therein. Mr. DOUGLAS says that you have a right to take your property into the Territories, and demand Federal protection; then why cannot Virginia take her slaves there? He overlooks one distinction in this proposition—the inherent essential distinction between a brute which goes on all-fours and perishes, and the immortal image of God, that will live forever. He illustrated the position of the Democracy by the following story: A gentleman living in Rappahanock County, Virginia, some day rides a black horse into an adjoining county, and it is taken away from him. He appeals to the Court. The Court adjudicates the case, and decides that he must have the black horse? Does the law say that he may own a black horse? No, there is no law to say that he may own horses; but it is a universal law everywhere, the world over. Again, a white man starts from the same county with a black man, and goes into an adjoining County. The slave runs away, and the Court decides that he is entitled to his property, because the local law says that white men may own black men. But let him cross into the State of William Penn, and then let the negro escape and he is *free*, because there is no such local law in Pennsylvania, and by bringing the negro into the State, he did not bring the local law Virginia with him. It is written be the finger of God on the hearts of all men, that thery is a difference between a man and a beast. He illustrated the absurdity of the claim set up to the right to carry slaves into the Territories and have Federal protection there, because the Territories are owned in common by the following: An estate falls to two men—John North and John South; they own it in common; they propose to cultivate it. North proposes to raise stock, and South says that he will raise skunks and catamounts, and let them run with North's cattle; he claims the right to do so because they own the land in common. North wants to put in grain, and South Canada thistles. That was a fair illustration of the right set up by the South to plant Slavery in the Territories, because they are the common property of all the States. The South has got every right the North has to the Territories—to take their property there, but they want a quarter over; they want to take their negroes there. If it is necessary, the Republican Party would have a fence put around the property, and a law passed to keep the Canada thistles, skunks and catamounts out; or, in other words, the Territories shall be consecrated to consecrated to honest industry for all time. The difference between BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS is just this: You have a house, and a gang of burglars send notice that they intend to rob it to-morrow night. You go to the Mayor for protection. That is Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S position. He gives notice that they intend to plant Slavery everywhere. Mr. DOUGLAS'S position is such that when you apply to the Mayor for protection against the burglars, that official says: "Non-intervention. I don't care whether your house is robbed or not; I am for non-intervention." One party says that they will plant Slavery all over the country, and Mr. DOUGLAS says, "I shan't stop it."

The speaker in closing said that human government was nothing but a constant system of intervention predicted the triumphant election of Mr. LINCOLN by the people, and that he would carry New-York by at least 50,000 majority. The speaker was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

City Politics.

THE REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Special Committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee to make arrangements for a meeting to ratify the State ticket, held a meeting at No. 618 Broadway last night, and decided to hold it on Thursday evening, Sept. 13, at Cooper Institute. It is expected that all the Republican Clubs and organizations will participate in this demonstration. Eminent speakers have been invited.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN GUARD PARADE.

This company to the number of 102 made its first parade last evening, Capt. H. C. ROBE commanding. All the uniforms possessed by the company were in use. The company paraded through the principal streets in the Ward, and were frequently and enthusiastically cheered by crowds of people who had accumulated on the corners. This company has a uniform entirely different from that of any other Wide-Awake Company in the City. It consists of a light drab-colored cape and cap, each alternate man carrying a cresset japanned a brilliant red color, or a 3 by 2 feet flag, on which is the inscription, "Lincoln and Hamlin, or Ninth Ward Republican Guard." Preceding the column, a beautiful lantern was carried, with the words, "Honest Old ABE LINCOLN," and "Ninth Ward," cut in the glass.

SIXTH WARD WIDE AWAKES.

A Wide Awake company was organized last evening in the Sixth Ward, with the following officers: E. MCGILL, Captain; WM. W. MCGEERY, 1st Lieut.; R. T. HARRISON, 2d Lieut.; THOS. OAKES, President; D. E. SULLIVAN, Secretary; P. C. VANWYCK, Treasurer. The company already numbers forty members, and a sufficient number of uniforms have been ordered.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committee, P. CAGGER, Chairman, was in session to-day, (Wednesday) but did nothing of any importance.

Interesting to Underwriters.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

An investigation relative to to an alleged attempt to swindle several Insurance Companies out of a very large amount, was commenced on Wednesday, before Justice CONNOLLY. In appears that in May last the bark *E. A. Kinsman*, with her cargo, was insured for a voyage to the port of Havana, and that before reaching that port the vessel ran on a reef and, with her cargo, was a total loss. The policies were taken out from the Sun Mutual, the New-York Mutual, the Anchor and the Great Western Insurance Companies, and they were recently called upon to settle, but declined, on the ground that there had been fraud in obtaining the policies. In an affidavit made by the representatives of the companies before the Magistrate, they charge that the persons interested in the vessel had forged names of respectable merchants to bills of lading and other papers, whereby the insurance companies were led to believe that the cargo was much more valuable than it really was; also that these persons had willfully run their vessel upon the rocks, thus causing her loss, as well as that of the cargo. The following is a copy of the affidavit:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—John Whitehead, Vice-President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, of the City of New-York; Theophilet B. Satterthwaite, President of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company; William H. Bird, President of the Anchor Insurance Company, and James T. Cox, Second Vice-President of the Great Western Insurance Company, being each duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself, deposes and says: That the before-mentioned Companies are incorporated Associations, and doing business as Marine Insurance Companies in the City of New-York, under the provisions of the laws of the State of New-York; that on or about the 7th day of June, 1860, a certain vessel or bark, known by the name of the *E. A. Kinsman*, sailed from the port of New-York, bound for the port of Havana, in the island of Cuba; that deponents do believe that the said vessel or bark was feloniously and designedly sunk and foundered, or otherwise lost and destroyed upon said voyage, and while upon the high seas, with the intent to cheat and defraud the underwriters and insurers of said vessel and her cargo, and that said fraud was perfected and consummated in the manner hereinafter related; that certain and different persons in the City and County of New-York, in the latter part of the month of May and the latter part of the month of June, 1860, effected in the several insurance Companies before named and here represented by these deponents, a number of risks or insurances upon large quantities of goods, wares and merchandise, to be shipped on board of said vessel and conveyed by her to Havana; that the amounts of the insurances so effected were greatly in excess of the true value of the merchandise respectively covered by the policies granted by the said Companies; the said policies covenanting, on the part of the said Companies, to indemnify the said parties against loss or damage to said merchandise, by reason of the dangers of the sea; that subsequent to the loss of said vessel applications have been made to the several Companies for payment of the amounts severally insured upon said lots of merchandise; that deponents have reason to believe, and do believe, that the said money has been so demanded from the said Insurance Companies, at the instigation and for the benefit of the parties hereinafter named, to wit: José C. Pedrajos, Ozro F. Downs, James Carrezas and Henry d'Orguerre; and deponents further allege and charge that the said parties and several other persons have, by means of false and fraudulent statements and representations, and by the procurement of false and fictitious bills, invoices, and instruments in writing, and by counterfeiting bills, papers, and invoices purporting to be made by persons of responsibility, doing business as merchants in the City of New-York, as well as making and counterfeiting the signatures of persons without any lawful authority or right, and by divers other felonious and fraudulent means, endeavored to obtain from the said insurance companies before named large amounts of money, with intent to defraud and cheat said companies and each and every one of them.

Wherefore deponents pray, and each for himself prays, that process may issue for the arrest of these said parties, and that they may be further dealt with as the law in such case made and provided may direct.

GEORGE WHITEHEAD,
THEO. B. SATTERTHWAITE,
WM. H. BIRD,
JAMES COX.

Sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1860.
MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

On this affidavit the magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of JOSE C. PEDRAJOS, OZRO F. DOWNS, JAS. CARREZAS, HENRY D'ORGUERRE, and others, and Detective SAMPSON on Wednesday brought the four named into Court. A partial examination was commenced, but nothing of much importance was adduced, and the case is to be continued. The Insurance Companies are represented by Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD, THEOPHILET B. SATTERTHWAITE, WM. H. BIRD and JAS. F. COX, their Presidents or Vice-Presidents. Their counsel promies important developments at the next hearing. One of the accused has given bail in $15,000, and another in $3,000—the other two are locked up. The officer is on the lookout for two or three others who are named in the complaint. The amount for which the vessel and cargo was insured does not appear in the complaint, but is said to be about $80,000.

Capture of a Pirate Slaver.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CRUSADER,
OFF NUEVITAS, CUBA, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860.

At 8 o'clock this morning, Capt. MAFFITT captured a brig without papers, flag or name. The brig had a slave deck arranged and there was water and provisions on board for [illegible] negroes.

The brig is a piratical craft armed with side guns. There were plenty of muskets, pistols and cutlasses on board. The crew was large and was made up of ferocious looking desperadoes. It is presumed that the brig was fitted out to seize by force the first slaver that it met *en route* for Cuba, and thus obtain as many negroes as she could stow away. The prize was sent to Key West in charge of Lieut J. E. JEWETT.

The *Crusader* has four officers and two crews absent, but she keeps up the cruise with a zeal that is worthy of all commendation. The duty is hard, but cheerfulness and good discipline are excellent antidotes to unnecessary grumbling.

A hurricane is predicted in these latitudes, and the Spaniards pray that the Yankee steamers may be blown to Davy Jones. The *Mohawk* has gone to Pensacola for repairs. The *Crusader* is ordered to remain on the station and will not, as was anticipated, go North. A new cylinder has been sent to Havana for the *Crusader*, and will be put in as soon as the *Mohawk* returns to relieve her.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE TO PIEDMONT.

War Speculations and Preparations.

British Shipping and the American Coasting Trade.

The mails by the *Nova Scotian*, whose arrival at Quebec has been announced, reached this City yesterday afternoon. We have London journals to the evening of the 17th inst., and obtain from them interesting details of the news already briefly telegraphed.

The Paris *Patrie's* announcement of the approaching occupation of the kingdom of Naples by a Piedmontese *corps d'armée* is not believed. The *Patrie* asserted that such a step would be taken in order to avoid the inconveniences of an occupation by GARIBALDI; but it is now stated positively that only in the event of the success of the revolution and of a Provisional Government applying at Turin for aid to maintain order, would such a request be complied with.

The note which some of the Paris papers have spoken of as having been addressed by Count RECHBERG to the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL has not been received. It is, however, believed that a circular or memorandum is prepared, or preparing, in which Austria will announce her intention of anticipating GARIBALDI'S avowed designs against Venetia by assuming the offensive in the case of his succeeding in upsetting the present Government of Naples and of putting himself in its place.

It is positively asserted that ten rifled cannon, missing from the French arsenals, are, or will soon be, in the possession of GARIBALDI. Gen. TURR'S visit to Paris is said to have been connected with this transfer.

M. DEGLARD, Consul-General of France at Alexandria, is appointed Commissioner for the Lebanon question.

Accounts from Syria to the 29th ult. say, that FUAD PASHA had arrested the principal civil and military functionaries. AHMET and KURSCHID PASHA are to be tried by a mixed Commission.

THE EUROPEAN WAR CLOUD.

The Threatening Attitude of Austria—Prospects of War.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

The tide of revolution has hitherto swept over Italy in a clear and uninterrupted course. It has risen bank-high in Piedmont, and overflowed the rest of the Peninsula. In the course of little more than a year we have seen Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Legations united to the kingdom of Piedmont; and now, beginning from the extreme South, GARIBALDI is master of Sicily, and has probably executed by this time a descent upon the kingdom of Naples. Hitherto the success of the movement has met with no check. Everything has gone down before it, nor do we see any reason to suppose that it has by any means reached its ultimate limits. There is every reason to suppose that the conquest of Naples will be at least as easy as the conquest of Sicily; nay, if we take into consideration the prestige of a splendid and almost unexampled success, probably a great deal easier. There is good reason to expect disaffection in the Neapolitan fleet and army, and an unwillingness to fight for a sovereign whose hands are yet stained with innocent blood cruelly and wantonly shed in the bombardment of Palermo, and who only gave in his adhesion to a constitution when the choice lay between the constitution and immediate ruin. It may seem ungracious and unnecessary, in the midst of so many brilliant successes, to give utterance to a single word of warning or a single presage of coming evil. The tide of success is at its height; why should not a people so long oppressed and trodden down, so long denied the veriest modicum of freedom, enjoy the glorious opportunity of the moment, and press upon the favor of the capricious divinity who seems, in her attachment to the revolutionary cause in Italy, to have forgotten the tradition of her usual fickleness? *We must, however, confess that we cannot regard the existing state of things in Italy without alarm.* Even were the designs of GARIBALDI limited to the conquest and annexation of the kingdom of Naples, with a view of transferring Naples and Sicily to the crown of Sardinia, we could not regard such an occurrence without some degree of apprehension. The best that we can wish for Italy is that she should enjoy the blessings of a free Government and of representative institutions, something like those to which we so justly trace the unexampled and unbroken length of our own prosperity. But what prospect would there be of governing Italy by a single united parliament, representing so many different feelings, interests and principles, with so many factions ready-made to hand, and so many new subjects of jealousy and discord? The only chance of governing united Italy would probably be by a despotism, and thus internal freedom would really be sacrificed to external expansion.

There is, however, some danger that Garibaldi will not be suffered to accomplish the liberation of Southern Italy without opposition. It is confidently asserted that the action of Austria towards Sardinia becomes more and more hostile, just in proportion as the success of Garibaldi becomes more clear and decided. Whether rightly or wrongly, Austrian statesmen seem to believe that GARIBALDI will never desist from his onward course so long as any portion of Italian soil remains in the hands of a stranger. Nay, more, it is confidently said that his intention is to attack Austria in the only province left her, and, by a second Solferino, to wrench Venetia from her hands. The question we ask ourselves is, will such a success on the part of GARIBALDI secure the object he has in view; or will it not, on the other hand, give rise to a second war, more disastrous even than the preceding? Hitherto Italy has won her principal victories with the blood of strangers. Now, if we believe what we hear of the intended proceedings against Austria, she is about to wage the conflict exclusively with her own. There ought to be no self-deception in the matter. Nothing but the absolute impossibility of raising a florin or moving a man can induce Austria to submit to the loss of Venetia. That she is capable of sudden and violent resolutions, Austria showed distinctly last year by her ill-advised advance across the Ticino. Heavy as the blow she has received may be, she is not sufficiently humbled to observe, without resistance, the present course of events in Italy. We are hardly permitted to doubt that the onward course of the fortunes of GARIBALDI will bring him, and probably the Piedmontese Government, *into direct collision with Austria, and, if so, she will probably seek to regain by the sword, in 1860, that which she lost by the sword in 1850.*

The Italians in general are sanguine as to the result of such a conflict. Did the justice of a cause, did the superiority of numbers, did a spirit of vengeance, only too justly excited, guarantee success, we should have nothing to fear in the prospects of united Italy; but, unhappily, the campaign, if one should ensue, will be decided, not by individual bravery, not by revolutionary enthusiasm, but by the disciplined valor of well-trained troops, by superiority in the arms and the *materiel* of war, in all which Austria has an enormous advantage. The Italian levies are numerous, but they have not in general looked upon the face of war, and are, it is to be feared, by no means a match for the Northern invaders. If the battle be left to the Austrians and the Italians, we cannot doubt of its result. But will the battle be left to Austrians and Italians? Will France stand patiently by and see the results of her great victories of last year thus snatched from her by the very Power whom she has so effectually humbled? The thing is hardly conceivable. The occupation of Northern Italy by Piedmont is the real trophy of so many bloody battles, and France can scarcely allow it to be thrown down with impunity. But where will her intervention begin, and where will it stop? Will she announce to Austria her determination not to permit any intervention between the King of Naples and his revolted subjects? Will she communicate to Piedmont her commands that she and her supposed champion, GARIBALDI, desist from any plans beyond the conquest of Naples? The King of Piedmont, it is well known, annexed Tuscany and the Legations contrary to the will of his great ally. Will that ally be ready once more to shed the blood of his subjects in order to protect Piedmont from the consequences of her own ambition? Will France suffer the territory of St. Peter, which may be said to be under her especial guardianship, to be snatched from the Pope by Piedmont, or the tottering throne of Naples to be restored and upheld by Austrai? Every one must answer these questions according to the extent of his knowledge and the degree of his penetration. We have thrown them out to show how little, even in the present apparently prosperous state of her affairs, Italy is really mistress of her own destiny, and how much that destiny depends on two absolute monarchs, one of whom has proved hitherto but a hollow friend, the other a persevering and remorseless enemy.

We are well aware how vain it is in the very moment of success to preach moderation to a nation elated by unlooked-for good fortune, justly proud of its new position, and naturally inclined to over estimate its own resources, and to undervalue the power that still remains in the hands of a beaten enemy. In this instance, as in so many others in life, the half is more than the whole, and Italy would be far more able to retain the acquisitions she has made if she would stop short in mid career, than she will be if she follow out to the utmost the scheme upon which violent and revolutionary counsels are pushing her. It seems clear that the period of temporizing is rapidly passing away. Piedmont must elect either to identify herself with GARIBALDI, and share his success or his failure as it may turn out, or she must relinquish the plan of openly assisting that which she professes to disapprove, and give the most unequivocal proofs of her willingness to remain content with the advantages she has obtained. France, also, must finally make up her mind to what extent she means to support the Pope, to resist Austria, and to maintain Piedmont; and Austria must immediately decide at what point she will come into collision with the rising revolution, what attitude she will adopt towards Piedmont, and what position she will take up with regard to France. Affairs are far too complicated, passions far too much inflamed, and interests too deeply compromised to allow things to remain as they are; and there is but too much reason to fear *that the knot which has been tied by one series of bloody battles, may have to be disentangled by another.*

From the London Herald, Aug. 16.

The Italian question seems likely once more to disturb the peaceful relations of Europe. Hitherto the progress of events in the south of Italy has been watched quietly though not inattentively by Austria. She has seen one by one her old allies, the rulers of Central Italy, despoiled of their possessions and deprived of their thrones. She has looked on at the extension of the Sardinian frontiers almost to the gates of Rome, and at the loss of Sicily to the one mainstay of her influence in the peninsula—the King of Naples—and she has not interfered. She has gone on reorganizing her defeated and somewhat dispirited army, strengthening the defences of her more exposed provinces, and striving to deprive her foes of their best weapon against her, the disaffection of her Hungarian and Italian subjects, by efforts at reform. But she has not departed from the dignified attitude which the peace of Villafranca imposed on her; and her wise determination has met with the approbation of Europe. *If report speak truly, however, she is on the eve of abandoning her defensive preparations for offensive action.* It is said that within the last few days a note has reached Turin, in which the Austrian Government makes known to Count CAVOUR its intention to prevent, if necessary, by force of arms, the occupation of Neapolitan territory by GARIBALDI. The Dictator's somewhat prematurely avowed desire to make use of Naples as a base of operations against Venice, and of the Neapolitan army and navy—by no means contemptible enemies, if led and inspired by GARIBALDI—as an attacking force, has, we are told, *induced the Court of Vienna to bring matters to an issue at once, and to anticipate Garibaldi's projects.* What the Austrian Government has really said we know not; *but it is certain that a note has been addressed, which has inspired Sardinia with grave anxiety,* and that the utmost exertions are being made on both sides of the Mincio to be ready when the day for action shall arrive. The contents of this note cannot fail to reach the public ear before long. The *Patrie* announces already that it contains the threat that, "in the event of GARIBALDI taking possession of the kingdom of Naples, or organizing an expedition against the Austrian possessions, Austria would not wait for attack, but would proceed to meet the Garibaldian troops on whatever point of the mainland it might be necessary." This is tantamount to a menace to Sardinia, for it plainly implies a march across the territory of the Romagna, at present occupied by the Sardinian army, and virtually Sardinian territory. *The result of such a step would inevitably be war between Austria and the whole of Italy.* We hesitate to believe, for the present, that Austria has assumed such a grave responsibility.

It is not to be wondered at that FRANCIS JOSEPH should regard with alarm the programme imputed to GARIBALDI, which embraces not merely the freedom of Italy, but the independence of Italy; or that he should resolve to hold his own against the army of revolution. Even had the plans of the great Italian patriot been less publicly expounded, that old warning, "*Tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet,*" would suggest timely precaution. But between resolute defence and uncalled-for intervention there is a wide difference; and we should regret to see Austria adopt a course so fatal to her interests, so compromising to her relations with other European Powers, and so favorable to her enemies, as the latter. FRANCIS JOSEPH has everything to gain by waiting. Austria forfeited the sympathy of Europe last year by a premature provocation of the conflict. The ill-fated march across the Ticino ought to have taught, and we trust has taught, her a lesson; and we cannot think that she will now put herself so decidedly in the wrong as to plunge into war, with disaffected subjects and a bankrupt exchequer, for the ostensible sake of preserving the throne of the Neapolitan Bourbons.

Austria in Italy.

Translated for the Times from the National Zeitung.

It is certain that the Austrian statesmen and Generals were convinced, even previous to 1848, of the impossibility of holding the Lombardo-Venetian territory, except by the force of arms; this truth, *then* applicable to the united two provinces, applies now still more to Venetia alone. The inhabitants of Venetia do not wish to live under the rule of the House of Hapsburg on any account whatever; the Government, after so many mismanagements, finds it impossible to satisfy them by friendly approaches; and the people, who have fed for so long a time on hopes of liberation, will only submit to be ruled henceforth under compulsion of iron force. Such deep-rooted aversion on the part of its subjects would shake the courage of even the most resolute Government, especially when other nations reproach it with the rigor of its policy. And financial reasons make it still more difficult to keep up such a Government. The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom has always been a source of revenue for the Empire, whatever may have been said to the contrary to the other subjects of the Emperor, in order to arouse their hatred against the Italian possessions of the Crown, which were said to be very ungrateful for the favors they received. These two provinces have paid far more taxes than were expended on their Government and internal development; their contribution to the expenses of the General Government was large in proportion. At present the revenues from Lombardy have ceased to flow into the treasury, while the occupation of Venice still demands an enormous military budget. The prosperity of this province must, under present circumstances, inevitably retrograde, the amount of revenues diminish, and all commercial activity be checked by the insecurity of the future. And whilst the revenues diminish, the Government will be little inclined to pay the expenses of a province whose future possession is so very doubtful.

To this consideration we must add that Piedmont can be little satisfied with her present position in Italy; it would almost seem, indeed, as if special pains had been taken at Villafranca to draw the most untenable boundary line for her. If Piedmont had received Peschiera and Mantua—the line about which negotiations were carried on in 1848, previous to the victories of RADETSKY—she would have been somewhat secure in her Lombardian possession; but, with all the four fortresses in the hands of Austria, the defence of Lombardy offers serious difficulties. Of course, Piedmont desires to remedy this defect as soon as possible—and here we find the materiel for a universal war. For there is no comfort in the proposition to let Piedmont and Austria fight it out between themselves. The question is so complicated, and the solution so difficult, *that nobody can point out how to prevent such a war from exceeding its limits.*

Should the Italians attack, nothing is less certain than that they would be a match for Austria. From which side should they pour upon the enemy? Would they cross the Po from the side of the Romagna, while the fortifications of the Mincio and the Etsch are there to threaten them; or could they advance with confidence between Verona and Mantua? The superior strength of the Austrian position is unquestionable; and the attacking party must evince considerable superiority to gain the victory. Fortune may favor him, although it would require a great deal of good luck and success to conquer the whole of Venetia; but victory may also remain undecided; and a peace, made under such circumstances, would leave everything nearly in *statu quo*; or the victory may be Austria's, in which case the possessions of Piedmont would be endangered. Foreign powers may be mixed up only too easily in the quarrel.

The Italians may invade South-Tyrol during the war—as the volunteers did in 1848—in order to cut off the communications of the enemy with Verona, and in that case the German Confederation would be attacked; but the most dangerous point of the matter in question is, that a real neutrality of France can scarcely be thought of. Indeed, if Piedmont were to attack, we might at once be justified in concluding that the support of France had been guaranteed to her. The Italians would not commence the attack, without the consent of France; but if war were once raging and the Italians in need of foreign support—France would scarcely content herself to protect Piedmont from any loss and to threaten Austria with war, if she refused to conclude peace at once and acknowledge the *statu quo* before the war; for an unsuccessful attack very rarely allows matters to assume their former position; it is on the contrary more likely that France would interpose in concert with Piedmont. The times of 1848 have passed, when CHARLES ALBERT refused French support, when he crossed the Ticino; France and Sardinia have become allies in the meantime, have carried on Italian policy on joint account, and the former Power will certainly not consent that the latter should imperil the results of their mutual war by any dangerous extravagances. But this might be the case if Piedmont should be beaten, for in that case her unjustifiable violation of peace would have excited the dissatisfaction of the other great Powers—a circumstance which would be favorable to Austria. France would therefore suffer, and be compelled to push forward and rescue her ally; and being at dagger's point with Austria at the moment, when Piedmont seizes the sword, she would become the opponent of Austria, if Piedmont should not succeed, and Prussia would again be placed in the position of last Summer.

If we are not mistaken, the Piedmontese Government has no idea to fight alone against Austria. Even if things in Lower and Middle Italy should turn in favor of a united Italy, she would still find it difficult alone to contend against Austria. She would lack a better discipline and preparation of her military force. In Turin, they see in the Toplitz Conference an alli-

[*Concluded on Eighth Page.*]

NATIONAL POLITICS.

THE TEXAS BURNINGS.

Political Significance of the Recent Troubles in Texas.

Preparing the Way for a Division of the State.

——, KANSAS, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Texas troubles evidently have a significance in the eyes of the initiated, but little understood by the mass of Northern and Eastern men. Do you fully comprehend the bearing of the recent occurrences in that section? Can you read the problem now being worked out there? Is it possible that "Northern Abolitionists" and "Black Republicans" are "interfering" with the domestic affairs of the people of a Sovereign State who have adopted Slavery as an institution? Are Northern politicians or "fanatics" responsible for the incendiarism and other crimes recently perpetrated in Northern Texas? Let us look at the present condition of affairs a little, as they may be seen through a different colored lens, and record a few observations for future reference.

I have recently conversed with two persons direct from the scene of the disturbances. One of them was a stranger, reporting himself as a resident of Dallas or its vicinity; the other resides in Kansas. It is not necessary to detail those conversations, but the ideas and suggestions arising therefrom may not be unworthy of consideration by those who take an interest in such matters, and to whom a hint may serve as a clue for developing a conspiracy, if any exists.

The nature, bearings and principal actors in our Kansas struggle are not forgotten. The events of '55 and '56 are yet fresh in the memory of all. The effort to force Kansas into the Union with a "Lecompton" Constitution, and her rejection with a Wyandotte Constitution, cannot be misunderstood. Those who control the policy of our country need time to establish a "holy alliance" or "balance of power." Kansas is a Free State in sentiment and reality. The "Kansas issue" is dead. "Slavery in the Territories" is now nothing but an abstraction. This is seen and felt by Southern politicians. How can a "balance of power" in behalf of Slavery be established? Not with the aid of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, New-Mexico or Washington Territories; not by Jefferson, Dacotah, Carson Valley, Mesilla, Arizona, or any other *squatterism.* Ere long the Senate will be denounced as "fanatical." Changes are constantly maturing in that body, which will reflect another shade upon its proceedings. Kansas will, when admitted, add *two* more Free State votes to the conservative phalanx. Kansas cannot be "kept out in the cold" much longer!

Is there no way to meet and counterbalance the inevitable Free State accessions in the Senate? Must the South wait the settlement and development of new Territories, requiring ten years more of constant struggle before another Pro-Slavery vote can be added in the Senate, if at all? Will the threats of secession and disunion deter voters from acting upon their own convictions? Are a majority of the people of the Southern States really determined to attempt disunion in case of LINCOLN'S election? May it not be that all this excitement has for its object merely a restoration of Senatorial power, *by ultimate compromise,* sooner than it could ever be accomplished in the natural course of events? SUCH IS THE DESIGN, AND IT WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED. Blood will flow freely—money will be spent liberally—all the arts of politicians will be exerted in behalf of the policy. Section will be arrayed against section till civil war will seem inevitable. Then the Union must be preserved, and a compromise be effected even in the face of the restrictions now applied to Kansas. The South will be awarded increased representation in the Senate. The North will establish as a principle, "no extension of Slavery" *on present territory* of the United States. The contest will be abandoned. Both parties will triumph! No constitutional changes will be advocated or permitted. The South will be content with Senatorial protection; she cannot compete in the House of Representatives. Such is the theory. How can it be accomplished? Has a scheme been adopted to accomplish it?

Northern and northwestern Texas is occupied by numerous German settlements and by emigrants principally from our Northern States, who hold but few slaves. Texas is a Slave State, and has laws "protecting slave property." Texas can choose her own rulers, make such "domestic regulations" as may be deemed necessary, and the appointment of all local officers can be controlled by the party in power, *i. e.,* Eastern and Southern Texas. The foreign element in the population has never interfered in politics heretofore. No jealousy of such population is felt in Eastern Texas. The men from our Northern States have either fallen into support of the institution of Slavery from interest, or, with few exceptions, entertained too much respect for State sovereignty and established laws to make any demonstration of their real views *as long as they reside in a Slave State.* A few, however, have been in the habit of expressing their feelings without reserve, and watched the progress of the Kansas struggle—*only three or four hundred miles north of them*—with great interest. Intercourse between Eastern Kansas and Northern Texas—the market heretofore afforded by the former for the thousands of cattle from the latter—real similarity of sentiment, the projected railroad from Kansas to the head waters of Trinity River and thence to Galveston Bay, have all had an influence in identifying interests to a greater or less extent.

The act for the admission of Texas, provided that she might ultimately be divided and admitted as several States. The Pro-Slavery men discover and admit the extent of the Free-State sentiment, and are afraid, at present, to agitate openly, for a division into separate States. The ground must be prepared and harrowed before it can bear the desired fruit! For this purpose the obnoxious weeds in the population must be uprooted. Active Free-State men must be expelled or hung. A reign of terror, under the protection of the State laws and appointees, must be established. Public sentiment must be defined,—every resident must avow his position! How can this be more thoroughly and speedily accomplished than by the policy that we see has been already adopted? A few negroes—a few buildings—are of little value compared with the ultimate object in view. There must be no chance for interference when the scheme of division and formation of the new States is ready for Congressional advocacy. No more Emigrant Aid Company Emigrants must be permitted to find their way from Kansas down to Texas. The sub-divisions must be protected. No call for sympathy, or assistance, or Sharpe's rifles can come from the districts destined to form the proposed new States. No Texas sympathizers can be permitted to welcome "Northern hordes." There must be no local agitation when Pro-Slavery Constitutions are presented and adopted *viva voce.* No impertinent challenges or over conscientious inspectors of election, or census takers can be tolerated. All must work smoothly, and "the free will of the people" be accomplished.

But how about "the requisite population?" The Southern politicians thoroughly understand their profession. Read the Act! No difficulty about population for any of the new States! The Constitution prohibits *ex post facto* laws. It will be contended that Texas was a sovereign and independent power before her admission. By virtue of a treaty therefore, she was admitted. When admitted, the ratio of representation was that prescribed under the apportionment according to the census of 1840; and as the State of Texas was admitted under such apportioned representation, the future States authorized to be formed must be admitted on the same footing. No subsequent laws can have a counter effect!

Do you want further evidence? Is not the plan feasible, safe and patriotic? Who can object? "No extension of slave territory." "Senatorial equalization for Southern protection!"

Are candidates for Senatorial honors already canvassing and aiding the enterprise? Ask Gen. WHITFIELD, our first delegate in Congress—REEDER'S great antagonist! He has resigned his office as Register of the Kickapoo Land-office, and is now in Washington closing up his accounts "prior to his departure for Texas, where he intends to make his future residence." So the telegraph announces. Ask Sheriff JONES, formerly of Douglas County, and late Collector at El Paso, Texas! Ask any of the fifty prominent Pro-slavery men who made Lecompton their head-quarters in '56 why they are now located in Texas and Arizona? Do they not expect to see the "Lone Star" explode, and, like the Asteroids, assume position in her orbit, with a reversed motto. *E Unum Pluribus!*

Whether these are mere speculations, let those who feel an interest in such matters ascertain by observation. From what I have heard and seen, I am convinced that the meeting of Congress in December will develop the preliminary steps for the object indicated.

KANSAS.

The Alarm in Texas.

The Texas papers continue their details of the conflagrations which have recently occurred in various parts of that State. The Rusk *Enquirer,* of the 11th, gives the details of the discovery of the "plot" in Cherokee County. The negroes on Mrs. TIMMINS' plantation became insubordinate; the overseer refused to correct them and the Rusk Police were called in. The separate confessions of the negroes were to the effect that on Sunday, 5th inst., they were to place poison in the wells and springs, and otherwise to administer it to the whites, to fire the dwellings and destroy the town, to get possession of all the arms and ammunition they could, and kill the men as they returned from the election.

The Cameron *Sentinel* of the 11th says:

There was considerable excitement at Caddo, in this county, last week, in consequence of the confession of one or two negroes whom the patrol had taken up and examined, implicating a man by the name of CAWLY. The negroes stated that he had endeavored to incite them to insurrection, and otherwise advised them relative to their freeing themselves. Upon this information, a company immediately started in pursuit of CAWLY, came up with him in Robertson county, arrested him and brought him back to Caddo. The Committee at once convened. Some were in favor of hanging, others banishing. The rope was placed around his neck and all was ready for a swing, when those opposed to this method of disposing of him prevailed, and he was released with the positive order to immediately leave the country. He left—the last that was heard of him was, that he was on Duck Creek, in Robertson county. We also learn that the same man was subsequently driven out of the Willow Springs neighborhood, for attempting to decoy away a negro woman belonging to Mr. LEMUEL BASS.

The Anderson *Pioneer* announces the hanging of two white men in that place on the 5th. Their names were ANTNEY WYRICH and ALFRED CABLE, and they were proved guilty of having furnished the negroes with firearms and strychnine. Two hundred citizens were engaged in the investigation.

T. E. LEMON, who was expelled from Quitman in 1857 for printing an abolition paper, lately returned to Woods County from Illinois. He was compelled to sign a paper pledging himself to leave the State and never to return to it under penalty of death.

The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 9th says:

"We learn from a gentleman just from Bastrop and Caldwell Counties, that the negroes were foiled in a contemplated insurrection on Monday last. The negroes in Bastrop were suspected from their conduct on Sunday, which led to the formation of a committee. Upon an examination of the negro cabins on Walnut Creek, large quantities of arms and ammunition were discovered; in one cabin a keg of powder and new six-shooters, in other cabins various deadly weapons were found secreted."

Great excitement prevailed at Cameron, Rusk, Moscow, and at other points, and there was a movement in some quarters to call a State Convention to take measures to bring all offenders to justice.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* comments on the losses caused by these fires. It says:

By an examination of a volume giving statistics in regard to the business men of our neighboring State, it appears that the little towns scattered through it are each centres of trade for large sections of country. In every county seat or thriving village are found a large number of mercantile houses, with stocks of goods varying from $20,000 to $100,000—generally prudent, thrifty and safe customers, of good standing in this city or New-York. It appears that but small insurance is ordinarily effected on their stocks, as the cost of a policy is often not less than five per cent. The great conflagrations in Dallas, Henderson and other places in Eastern and Northern Texas, therefore, in many instances, result in almost a total loss of the goods destroyed. New-York will be a serious sufferer. She has enjoyed the greater portion of the trade of that State. Texas credits among New-York merchants are large, the security for which has now been swept away by the incendiary. Already some of the Texas merchants, whose stocks have been consumed, have visited our city to effect a compromise with their creditors, and provide the means for a resumption of business. The liberality with which they have been met cannot fail to commend New-Orleans to our neighbors. Full settlements at fifty cents on the dollar, payable in one, two and three years, were effected in one or two instances in less than twelve hours after the arrival here, with future credits, if desired. Will so favorable terms be so readily obtained in New-York? It is scarcely possible.

FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.

Result of Free Competition Between the Two Systems.

The following extract from a speech of Hon. ELI THAYER, at Worcester, Mass., sets forth various facts which lead him to believe that there is no need of Congressional legislation against Slavery in the Territories:

MR. PRESIDENT: It has been charged against me, fellow-citizens, that I have too much confidence in the power of free labor on this continent; that I am not sufficiently afraid of that effete and crippled power which is so soon to die, called the slave power. I do have faith in the power of free labor, as a power that God has made, and one that is destined to triumph over every obstacle in this country, and everywhere else that civilization shall extend. The charge is brought against me that in the Congress of the United States, on the 24th of February, 1859, I did use these words: "Now, I have advocated an open field, for a fair conflict, between these two opposing systems of labor. If you, Sir, claim that slave labor is a divine institution, I claim that free labor is a divine institution; and I, for one, am willing that the two institutions shall honestly contend and grapple, and that the stronger shall prevail; and I will acknowledge that the one which shall prove the stronger, in a fair contest, is the more divine."

Now, let us examine, and see whether I thoughtlessly made that assertion, whether I unwisely predicted the triumph of free labor in this country. In 1790, there were 17 States in this confederacy, and only two of those were free States. What a field was there for a contest between free and slave labor! Who then could predict with any degree of assurance, that the result which we witness to-day would be attained in the short space of 70 years? There were then only 2 free States, out of the 17, to contend against and triumph over 15 in which slave labor existed. *What is the position now?* You and I know when New-Hampshire had 158 slaves; Rhode Island, 952; Connecticut, 2,759; Vermont, 17; New-York, 21,324; New-Jersey, 11,423; Pennsylvania, 3,737. These States, which are all now Free States, have become Free States from the superior power of free labor in those States, and not by Congressional intervention. I do detest the doctrine which robs the right arm of free labor of the glory and triumph in this conflict, and gives it wrongfully to politicians. I can not endure that, and I will not endure it; I denounce such a doctrine, everywhere.

But it is said that the ordinance of '87 gave Illinois to free labor. Is that true? It is everywhere claimed; it is nowhere proved. What is the fact? In 1800—and you know the ordinance was passed in 1787—Indiana had 135 slaves; in 1810, 237; in 1820, 190; in 1830, 3; in 1840, 3. The State of Illinois had in 1800, none; in 1810, 168; in 1820, 917; in 1830, 747; in 1840, 331. Now, if the ordinance of '87 was powerless to keep out of the State of Illinois, in 1820, 917 slaves, was it not powerless to keep out of that State 99,000, if the people of the State had desired to have them? I tell you it is wronging the right arm of free labor to claim that Congressional intervention produced a free State there. No. It was free labor that produced that glorious result, and all the honor should be given to the citizens of Indiana and Illinois, and not to politicians at Washington. I will never rob the people of their rights, as against the politicians; for in this battle which we wage for the people, against the politicians, we may learn some truths.

But at the present time we have eighteen Free States against fifteen Slave States. There are three Territories prepared to be admitted into the Union—Kansas, Nebraska and Jefferson. It is expected that at the very next session of Congress some of them will apply for admission. I expect to see them all admitted within the next two years. We shall then have twenty-one States against fifteen. We have six other Territories—Washington, New-Mexico, Nevada, Dakota, Arizona and Deseret—every one of which will come as in Free States, with free Constitutions. There is no Slavery in either of them among the people of those Territories, unless it be, perhaps, a dozen slaves in the Territory of Kansas, and it may be, half a dozen in the Territory of Nebraska, which, of course, amounts to nothing at all, when there is no Pro-Slavery party in the Territories. We have been told that the people of New-Mexico desire no slaves—that *Slavery was forced upon them by Government officers, by Congress, and by outsiders.* I know that assertion is true. There is no reason why Slavery should exist there; there is no argument nor power to sustain it there, aside from the disposition of the people. Therefore, it is an abstraction there; of no account, and as soon as this non-resident power is removed, Slavery ceases to exist there. Then we have these six Territories, applying to come to us as Free States; not one of them can come in any other way. Freedom is sure of all of them. Then there is a portion of Nebraska and of Washington Territories, to be Free States. It is not, then, visionary, to say, that within ten or twelve years, we shall have thirty Free States, aside from any we may win from the slave power, which now possesses fifteen.

Now, if such is the victory of free labor in this confederacy, and if such is the prospect for Free States to come in from the public domain, let us look further and see *how this contest is progressing in the Slave States.* There are three stages or condition in which the Slave States are found—an increasing, stationary and declining period. In the State of Delaware and in Maryland the number of slaves is rapidly diminishing. Delaware in 1800, had a population of 49,850 whites, 8,268 free colored, and 6,153 slaves, or one-[illegible] of the whole population. In 1850 there were 71,169 whites, 18,073 free colored, and 2,290 slaves, or about one in forty of the whole population. Delaware is in the declining stage of her condition as regards Slavery; it must of necessity soon become a Free State. Slavery is constantly gravitating towards the tropics; it never can extend towards the North, as these statements which I have made clearly show.

In Maryland, in 1800 the white population was 216,326; free colored, 19,587; slaves, 105,635, or nearly one-half slaves. In 1850 the white population was 417,943; free colored, 74,723; slaves, 90,368—not one-fifth slaves.

Let us next look at the District of Columbia. In 1820 the white population was 22,614; free colored, 4,048; slaves, 6,377, or one-fourth slaves. In 1850 the white population was 51,687; free colored, 10,059; slaves, 3,687, or about one-twentieth slaves.

If these are facts in relation to the progress of free labor in this conflict with slave labor on this continent, what need is there of so much alarm about Slavery's overrunning the entire country, or that it will continue to increase when we see that the arm of Slavery is every day weakened and its power is constantly diminishing? but we have only the census of 1850; if we had the census of 1860 we should see a much more rapid decline in Slavery than we now see to exist.

But I may say something of other States. The State of Virginia and the State of Missouri have now come to the stationary point in the history of Slavery, and before them there is that inevitable decline which always follows the stationary position. In the State of Virginia, in the county where, in 1857, I founded a New-England town, I found about two hundred slaves, there are now less than one hundred. The slave population of Western Virginia is rapidly diminishing. And in the State of Missouri you are aware that the popular feeling is diminishing in favor of slave labor and increasing in favor of free labor. Then there are Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee approaching the stationary period, and will soon be in the stationary state; and I may add to them Texas. What need of doubt or distrust of the power of free labor to overcome all obstacles? I give you these facts because you are not accustomed to have them presented to you; I have never seen them printed in any periodical in this country, nor have I found them in any speech. I give them as facts to encourage freedom-loving men, and to show that the *arm of free labor is stronger than cabinets, and presidents, and princes, and is able to, and will, triumph over whatever power may be brought against its progress.* [Great applause.] If I thought I was sacrificing the success of the cause of free labor I should not present these facts; but I tell you, gentlemen, that as a member of the Republican Party, I do scorn and detest that feeling which shrinks before the Slave Power of this country and dares not to meet it in any conflict that may be proposed. I do not ask any advantage; I simply adhere to all the constitutional provisions which we claim exist against that power and which are sufficient to hold it within its present limits. As surely as I believe in the fact that there is a power in this country to go beyond anything which has yet existed in the world in the way of civilization, so do I believe that *free labor is one of the elements as well as the cause of such a state of things.*

Politics in Missouri.

LETTER FROM HON. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

Stephen Perry, Esq., and others, of Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation has reached me, and I shall consider it a duty as well as a great pleasure to comply with your request. Similar invitations have reached me from the Counties of Adair, Knox, Harrison and Gentry, and it is my purpose to make a series of appointments to speak in the tier of counties stretching from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, beginning with Clark County, and ending at St. Joseph, in Buchanan County, previous to the Presidential election. Gen. GARDENHIRE, of Jefferson City, has agreed to accompany me, and the appointments will be announced as soon as they can be arranged.

The reasons which operated so strongly upon the Republicans to cast their votes for the Opposition candidates for Governor in the recent election, and for other candidates for local offices in this State, no longer exist. It was most important to the interests of our State to overthrow the corrupt dynasty, which calls itself Democratic, and there was a fair prospect of accomplishing this with the Republican vote cast upon the Opposition candidates. But in the Presidential election, the parties opposed to the Republicans throughout the Union are mere factions, seeking by various combinations among themselves to prevent the election of Mr. LINCOLN by the people, and throw it into the House of Representatives, to be scrambled or bargained for among themselves. The Republicans of Missouri can have no interest in voting with either of these factions, but on the contrary, they are called upon by the highest sense of duty to vote for their own candidate, for the purpose of perfecting their organization, and showing to the country that the Republican Party is not a sectional party. The Pro-Slavery parties of the South have first suppressed the freedom of speech, and the Press, at the South by violence and force, and then proclaimed that the Republican Party was a sectional party, and had its existence in that region. In Missouri, we have vindicated and reasserted this inestimable right of the freedom of speech, (a right quite as valuable and as sacred as that of property in slaves,) and we have thus set an example to our Southern brethren, which they must soon imitate, or be prepared to surrender all the rights which belong to freemen, to those who have already despoiled them of the freedom of speech.

I am, yours faithfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25, 1860.

More Disloyalty to the Union.

COL. KEITT IS SERENADED, AND REAFFIRMS THE POSITION TAKEN IN HIS LETTER.

On Monday evening Col. L. M. KEITT passed through Columbia, S. C. with his family. He was serenaded by a number of the citizens of the place, and in reply made a speech, which the *South Carolinian* reports thus:

Col. KEITT reasserted emphatically and eloquently the policy set forth in his recent letter. While he deplored the condition of public mind North, which made the election of a Presidential candidate, upon a programme of avowed sectional hostility to the South, a certainty, yet, since it did exist, and would soon present to the South the alternative of disunion, or disgrace and dishonor in the Union, he had no hesitation in proclaiming himself, in that contingency, an advocate of disunion. He would wait for no overt act. He asked, very pointedly, if any one in that assembly saw a rattlesnake crossing his threshold, would he wait until it had coiled upon his hearthstone, and had committed an "overt act," by striking down his wife or his child? Would they rely upon the Supreme Court? This party had announced that they will remodel that. Would they rely upon the Senate? By the admission of a half a dozen half made-up States, they will soon overcome the Senate. When the South remonstrates, and says she will not remain under a Government hostile to her, she is ridiculed for her "threats." Yes, said he, they are threats, but they are the threats of freemen, and mean six feet by two to all tyrants. When LINCOLN was elected, he was for disunion by the South. If he could not get the whole South, then with as many of the Southern States as would go. If he could not get coöperation, then he was for South Carolina, in the majesty of her own sovereignty, and in the exercise of her own right, alone and unaccompanied, taking care of her interests and safety, and marching out from beneath the yoke of a vulgar tyranny. He was happy that in the position he had taken, he was but standing side by side with their immediate representative, Mr. BOYCE, to whom he paid a high compliment, which was warmly responded to. Eight years ago they entered Congress together; and he had always found him firm and true in his advocacy of the constitutional rights of the South. His social qualities, his moral excellencies, and the royalties of his high intellect, constituted him a worthy representative of the Congressional District, and fitted for any position of trust or honor in the State. The entire speech was received with great applause.

Political Miscellany.

POSITION OF HON. GEO. M. DALLAS.

It is stated that Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS, in a recent letter to a gentleman in this City, has expressed himself in favor of the election of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. Does he want to be recalled?

AN EXCITED CLERICAL POLITICIAN.

Rev. C. W. CHARLTON, a prominent politician of Tennessee, is furious at the statement made by JOHN HARDY, of the Alabama *Sentinel,* that he is a silenced Methodist preacher. Hear what he says of Mr. HARDY:

"Without dealing at all in language too unbecoming, farther than is absolutely required by the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed, I must be allowed, in the absence of all undue passion, but with a firmness which I trust will know *no faltering* in any emergency that may arise, to say that JOHN HARDY, *editor of the Selma Sentinel, of the town of Selma, Ala., has given utterance to a base and infamous lie,* and that he has, therefore, by his perfidy and corruption, blurred a character which, for aught I know to the contrary, may be already marred and prostituted by former acts of degradation."

And again after citing the paragraph in which the statement alluded to above is made, Mr. CHARLTON writes:

"In this brief paragraph he has lied from Alpha to Omega—every *word* and *sentence* of it is pregnant with falsehood; and whether he may have gathered his damning slanders from some vile miscreant, equally as corrupt as himself, or manufactured them in his own perverse and blackened heart, he is guilty of a calumnious accusation, and, as such, I have *no fears* to denounce him as a miserable, contemptible scoundrel."

Now the question arises,—can Mr. HARDY stand that?

A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Mr. A. R. SPEER addressed the Breckinridge Democrats in Newark on Tuesday evening. In his review of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, he said that after a portion of the South had withdrawn, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee demanded the passage of a resolution still requiring two-thirds of the whole votes to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. He said that it was well understood, that in case the resolution had not been adopted, *that measures would have been taken the same night for the formation of a Southern Confederacy.* Fortunately, New-York voted in favor of the resolution, and thus saved us from the threatened danger.

GOV. SEWARD'S WESTERN TOUR.

The Auburn *Advertiser,* of Wednesday, says:

"We learn, from a responsible source, that Lieut.-Gov. PATTERSON, of this State, and Gen. NYE, of New-York, together with Hon. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, of Quincy, Mass., C. F. ADAMS, Esq., of Boston, as also GEORGE E. BAKER, Esq., of Albany, will accompany the Governor on his Western excursion. They will leave this city on Saturday next, for Detroit, by the way of Niagara Falls."

SUNDAY AT NEWPORT.

Notes of the Churches and Congregations—Clerical Worthies of the Olden Time—The Modern Preachers—The Ramble on the Cliffs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860.

A day of rest is as benign an institution and more of a religious necessity where leisure and pastime abound than in the heart of the working-day world. The very senses rejoice in the pervading quiet; the lapse of music itself is refreshing; old ocean's perpetual anthem goes up to heaven unprofaned by fashionable revelry; hundreds of weary steeds stand for this one day undisturbed in their stalls; the beachmen have a chance to dry their towels; no reports echo from the pistol gallery, and the loud thunder of the bowls is hushed; scarcely a sail flits across the calm waters of the harbor; curling-tongs grow cold; the shell-man, the basket-vender, the flower merchant, the newsboy and the organ-grinder cease to importune; omnibuses are out of sight; fair saunterers refrain from shopping; you can hear the rustle of foliage and the chirp of birds; the very dust of the avenue for hours is subdued; the peace of Nature resumes its sway; and, although groups may chat on the piazzas, an air of seclusion and sequestration forms a remarkable contrast to the week-day ostentation, bustle and palaver.

No mere ordinary religious associations invest this ancient town. In common with other parts of the "Providence Plantations," it was, in colonial days, the refuge of the persecuted of every sect, and, therefore, a notable vantage ground of theological controversy; some of the dry, yet pungent memorials whereof, are yet preserved among the curious relics of the library here. ANNA HUTCHESON and GEORGE FOX found ardent disciples among the early inhabitants; an unprecedented toleration, born of the liberal reforms of ROGER WILLIAMS, gave scope and animation to the votaries of as many creeds as then divided Christendom. Dr. HOPKINS, who so essentially modified the ancient Calvinistic tenets, long hailed from this island, and, last Summer, you could not pass the humble parsonage wherein he long dwelt without seeing curious gazers intent upon its primitive roof and windows, attracted thereto by the popularity of Mr. STOWE'S "Minister's Wooing," wherein, however, the real life of that brave old New-England Divine is unjustifiably perverted from the truth of history.

Whoever has examined the library of Yale College is aware of an elaborate MS. diary, in the handwriting of Rev. Dr. EZRA STILES, carefully preserved there. Much of it relates to this place and the events of the Revolutionary War, and it gives one a singularly vivid impression to read the good Doctor's account of the battle of Bunker Hill, as it was described to him one evening a few days after its occurrence, by a neighbor who "dropt in to tell the minister the news." Dr. STILES was one of the clerical worthies of Newport; so was HONEYMAN, from whose farm the hill—whose green embankments still mark the retreat of SULLIVAN'S forces—takes its name. The Quakers were a prevalent and prosperous sect here; two of their meeting-houses are still sparsely frequented, and one saint of their communion at least survives in venerable benignity. Newport is still the place of their "Yearly Meeting" in Rhode Island, and this Spring, their poet (WHITTIER) here rehearsed, in plaintive, yet humorous verse, the diminution of their numbers and decadency of their customs. Very rare, nowadays, is the sight of a broad-brim or drab-coat, but here and there, under the old gable roofs of the town, the close and spotless cap, and the gentle "thee and thou" of a kindly spinster, attest the once pervasive influence of the "Friends" in Newport.

To judge by the meandering tides of humanity that flood towards distinct centres here, on Sunday the diversity of sects is as great as ever. "Old Trinity" is at present destitute of a pastor. There is not a church edifice in New-England more attractive to a lover of the past. As you enter the venerable portal, you pass the graves of ROCHAMBEAU'S officers, who died here during the visit of D'ESTAING'S fleet; you read on the sunken grave-stones the names of the old colonial aristocracy identified with the active commerce and generous hospitality of Newport, when New-York was inferior in trade and population; you enter, to behold memorial tablets inscribed with the virtues of ancient divines, liberal benefactors and national heroes; you listen to an organ given to the Church—so often blessed with his genial presence and wise discourse—by Dean BERKLEY; you find the high pews, the old-fashioned pulpit and reading desk, heavy galleries and deep chancel, of an obsolete architecture; but there is a venerable charm, there are grateful associations about "Old Trinity," not to be realized often, if ever, in this land of change and novelty. Yet, a set of vandals here have advocated the destruction of this ancient Church. The very Jews might teach them a lesson of reverence; for, although long since departed from Newport, where their social and commercial position was once superior, by ample testamentary provision, their Synagogue and Cemetery are preserved in admirable order—reproachful to Christian neglect and indifference. Indeed, when we talk of conservatism, how superficial its signification compared to the Hebrew antiquity of race and rite and instinct of unity and tradition! It was startling, when the remains of the benevolent JUDAH TUORO were brought here for interment, to hear the Rabbi, who pronounced the funeral discourse—alluding to his change of abode and the vicissitudes of his life—say, as a matter of course, "*Like his great ancestor, Jacob,* he was a pilgrim and sojourner." We cannot, indeed, say that all the associations of dear old Trinity are impressive. There is a little too much display of gay bonnets within, and trampling of spirited horses and flash of liveried footmen outside just now—not to mar with fashionable impertinence the idea of sacredness which the spot itself inspires; then too, the boy choristers, not being educated like those of York or St. Paul's, by an ecclesiastical tutelage, sing the words of the beautiful service with a certain flippancy the reverse of reverent in its effect. We have had excellent preaching and reading at this church, of late. Dr. HAWKS and Bishop CLARKE belong to that rare order of clergymen in whom the office has not overlaid manhood; whose aspect, voice, elocution, sense and sentiment are imbued with the candor, strength and sincerity which wins respect while it attracts sympathy. Not far from Trinity, which is the favorite church of by far the wealthier residents and most of the *elite* among the visitors—is an imposing freestone building which is the ark of Newport orthodoxy, as that term used to be understood, in the good old times of New-England theology. A large congregation worship here, and, in the Summer, the charities of the church are augmented by the liberality of a few wealthy Presbyterians from New-York and Philadelphia, who rejoice in the ministration of Rev. THACHER THAYER, the gifted and beloved pastor. He is one of the most indefatigable of clergymen and delightful of men, with a head VELASQUEZ would have loved to paint, and a heart with which no wise and kindly fellow-creature, of any sect, can hesitate to fraternize.

On the same street with this solid temple of Calvinistic Congregationalism, rises a Roman Catholic Church, with its stained glass windows, its pictures, its candles, its holy water, and its crowds of Irish *devotees,* and a remarkable number of attendants, at mass and on Sunday, from among the wealthy and educated class who sojourn in Newport. Still further on, we come to a large wooden structure, called the Church of Emanuel; it is a Free Episcopal Church—a blessing to the poor, and much frequented by those who have no pew in Trinity; nor should the little chapel of "All Saints" on the hill, be forgotten, where there is a reader of the service every Sunday; while Zion's, near the Parade, accommodates yet another Episcopal congregation. The Baptists are numerous in Newport. Rev. HOWARD MALCOLM, successor of Dr. CHARLES and Rev. Dr. JACKSON, a solid and urbane servant of the Lord, minister to a large number, chiefly natives of the place. In Mill-street is an unpretending chapel, where the Unitarians worship. Dr. CHANNING pronounced a memorable discourse at the dedication of this Church, wherein he spoke of his early life in Newport, and of the local and personal influences which here promoted his culture. CHARLES T. BROOKS is the pastor—well described by one of his college-mates, as "one of God's own children;" here may be seen every Sabbath the staid and solid Bostonian, the Cambridge professor, the stray lamb from "All Souls" in New-York or Dr. FURNESS' Philadelphia Chapel. In point of intellectual character the audience here, though small, is often remarkable.

There is a mingled fervor and simplicity, a poetry and a thoughtfulness in the preaching of Mr. BROOKS, which makes him, in the estimation of his habitual hearers, one of the most effective and consistent of the Unitarian clergy. An excellent idea may be formed of his style and the spirit of his discourses from the sermon just published, which he delivered last month before the Alumni of the Cambridge Divinity School.

It would argue a great insensibility to the taste of the day, to close this account of Sunday in Newport without alluding to the "Ebony idols." It is probable that nowhere can be seen so many handsomely-attired, well-conducted and prosperously-situated colored people as wend their way here to the sanctuary. Many of them are descendants of the slaves who once formed a patriarchal domestic institution on this island—having been the select specimens of African importations made by Newport merchants for the Southern market. Whether it is owing to the excellent household influences under which their progenitors were brought up, or to favorable opportunities for subsistence and instruction here obtainable, it is difficult to say,—but certain it is there is a superior class of colored people here, and has been for many years. The stranger realizes the fact on Sunday, when they turn out in such numbers and fine attire.

Imagine the better portion of the crowds at the hotels, and the residents of villa and cottage, to have attended one of the places of religious service thus briefly described, or to have read their prayer-books at home; imagine the last note of the afternoon bells to have died away, and the final response or closing hymn to have been uttered; and the sunset to warm, with amber light, the roofs and casements of the town, and the lawns and pastures of the country—and at that hour you will see groups of people—townsfolk, fashionables, invalids, girls, old ladies, young gentlemen—lovers, lookers-on, and loiterers—all wending their way to the Cliffs—to ramble there in the Sabbath twilight. It is a pleasant custom, which has been long practiced by the natives and wisely adopted by the visitors. No more beautiful promenade can be imagined. You tread a verdant *plateau* of three miles, bordering and overhanging the sea; and you can gaze thither to the far horizon, or watch the pleasant faces as they pass, or refresh the eye with woods of vivid emerald,—and so muse, like the patriarch at eventide, or commune in the fresh and fair presence of Nature with genial comparisons, until the deepening shadows warn the numerous and scattered pedestrians home.

SPRAY.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Independent Reform Nomination for Mayor—Movements of the Reform Party—Its Objectionable Secrecy—The Union Party—The Douglas Faction—Whisperings of a Duel—A Colonel and Major Involved.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860—P. M.

The Independent Reform Party of our city met in secret council last night, at Barnum's Hotel, and, after some deliberation, nominated GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN as an independent Reform candidate for the Mayoralty of Baltimore.

This Reform movement was inaugurated last Fall for the purpose of subjugating lawlessness and rowdyism. Mr. BROWN was one of its most prominent actors. Very many of our citizens, without distinction of party, united with it as a conceded necessity, demanded by the times, to bring about, if possible, a better condition of things. Though the party, as an organization, did not triumph—was in fact beaten badly—yet its moral influence has been efficacious, superinducing, directly and indirectly, some wholesome reforms.

Mr. BROWN is an exceedingly clever gentleman, and if elected, would do honor to the position. I know him well, and have always entertained a high respect for his many admirable qualities. There are those, however, and their name is almost legion, who object, not only to the *modus operandi* of his nomination, but to the extra exclusiveness of this Reform junta in its movements. A small meeting, attended by probably sixty or seventy persons, was held some evenings ago, and at this assemblage one person from each of the twenty Wards was selected and charged with the responsible trust of providing nominees for all the city offices. This *Council of Twenty* has held its *secret councils,* excluding even reporters of the public Press. The nomination of Mr. BROWN was fully agreed upon last night, but not even whispered until 10 or 11 o'clock this morning. Such mysterious dictation do not secure a palatable welcome from a large body of citizens and voters, who think the general public, and the especial citizens of Wards, should have a voice in saying who shall or who shall not be selected for their rulers. The embittered feelings, therefore, that have been engendered against our Independent Reform Sanhedrim, will, in all probability, serve to detract from its future efficiency. The movement, too, is suspected of being a cunningly-devised scheme of certain Breckinridge leaders, to strengthen their party, and outgeneral or subjugate Douglasites. Mr. BROWN was an Old-Line Whig, but of late years is understood to have voted against the American Party, and of course with the Democrats. Some now assert he purposes, in national politics, supporting BELL and EVERETT, or the Unionists; others, that he is a Breckinridge man out and out. That he is an accomplished gentleman, none can deny. Unless the Union Party nominate some one in all respects his equal—and there are plenty such—his chances of triumph are very fair. Mr. BROWN is a nephew of GEORGE BROWN, deceased, of the extensive banking-house of BROWN BROS. & Co.

I have heard it intimated that the Douglas wing of Democracy purposes putting forth a regular ticket of its own for municipal offices. They have no sympathy for any movement in which leading Breckinridgers appear either anxious or prominent.

There are whisperings of a probable duel between Major McPHAIL, of Mexican War memory, and Col. WHITNEY, editor of the Baltimore *Clipper.* The Colonel charges the Major with having deserted the American ranks and joined the Republicans; also, that he writes Republican editorials for the Baltimore *Patriot,* favoring BELL and EVERETT, and boasts of their being designed secretly to help LINCOLN; further, that the Major is a "political vagrant." Now, the Major is said to be "plucky," and the Colonel has passed the ordeal, having whipped four men at a time, in a bowie-knife fight, whilst sojourning in Arkansas. The issue is awaited with fear and trembling. If the gallant Major challenges, and the Colonel selects those terrible Arkansas meat-axes, we may anticipate an awful slaughter.

A private letter which I have just received from Alexandria, La., states that the citizens of that town had been on patrol in consequence of an apprehended negro insurrection. The slaves on two adjoining plantations, some five miles out, had been found collected together in the woods, believed to be in rebellious consultation. Two of them were arrested and punished for hurraing for LINCOLN. Preachers of every denomination in the whole country are receiving through the Post-office what are termed "Abolition documents."

Our Baltimore Independent Reform Party purpose making full local nominations. The Union Party will do the same. The main contest, therefore, in city affairs, will be between the Reformers and the Unionists; unless the latter should find Mr. BROWN perfectly sound upon the Bell and Everett question, when, in such case, they might possibly unite upon him.

A prominent Republican, who was delegate from Baltimore to the Chicago Convention, and, of course, well posted, informs me that his party have organized Republican Clubs in twelve Wards of our city, and the remaining eight are progressing towards the formation of similar Clubs. He also states, but upon what authority I know not, except his personal observations, that LINCOLN has four thousand supporters in our city, three-fourths, or more, of whom are Germans, who formerly were Democrats.

XENOPHON.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—A HORSE DRIVEN THIRTY-TWO MILES IN TWO HOURS AND SIXTEEN MINUTES.—We mentioned, some few weeks ago, that a race had been agreed upon by Messrs. WM. THOLEN and JEF. RICE, of this city, between horses owned by each, to be run from here to Lawrence, a distance of thirty-two miles. The stakes between these gentlemen were the horses, but outsiders backed their opinions with a bet of $200. It was afterwards agreed to test the relative bottom of the horses upon the St. Joseph race-track, in a race of thirty-two miles. Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, precisely, the race began. But comparatively little betting was done, the crowd generally being ignorant of the merits of either horse, though the delegation from Leavenworth backed their respective opinions quite freely with the "rhino." At the start, RICE'S horse took the lead for a few hundred yards, which he maintained up to the fifteenth mile, when THOLEN'S horse flew the track and manifested signs of weariness. He was sponged and revived by the use of liquor, but before he took the track again the steady but cautious lope of the other horse had placed him full a mile in advance. They maintained this position, each stopping occasionally to be sponged, until the twenty-eighth mile, when THOLEN'S animal gave out, and could go no further. RICE'S horse had it now all his own way, yet he showed no signs of weariness, and still kept up his steady gallop. It was now determined to put his powers of endurance to the utmost test, by making him run the last half mile against a *fresh* horse, in which trial he again came out victorious, beating his new competitor easily. About $700 or $800 changed hands. Mr. RICE wins nothing but the other horse, his object not having been to make money on the race, but only show the bottom of his horse.—*Leavenworth Dispatch, Aug. 20.*

The New Almaden Mines—Letter from Mr. Barron.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article headed "California and the Almaden Mines," which appears in your impression of this day.

As I represent a large interest in the "New Almaden Mining Company" and am acting in the name of all the parties interested in that company under the title alluded to in your article, and as I have reason to believe that persons now in this country are making strong efforts to raise money on the assumption that the title of my associates and myself to the property of the Almaden Mine has been declared void, I venture to think that you will allow me to say a few words on the subject as well by way of caution to those inclined to invest, under the influence of the persons referred to, as by way of justice to my own company.

Your article, indeed, mainly refers to a recent opinion pronounced by Mr. Attorney-General BLACK on the propriety of Executive action at Washington to suspend an injunction upon our mine, granted at the suit of the United States. The Legislature of California, deeming that under this injunction the interests of their State were suffering, prayed the President to withdraw the United States from a conflict strictly private in its origin and motive, and to allow the State *pendente lite* the supply drawn from our mine. This prayer Mr. BLACK advises the President not to grant. I do not discuss this matter, which is rather a question of public law or policy than of private rights, but I beg leave emphatically to correct the statement that any decision has been reached finally affecting title by the United States Courts in California, in this case; as well as the further statement, that the New-Almaden Mine "has passed into the hands of a powerful Company of American citizens."

The only decision in regard to title as yet recorded in this case, is that of the United States Board of Land Commissioners, under the act of March 31, 1851, *confirming in full our mining claim,* but declining to confirm our land claim on a point of formality, which is still under discussion, in the appeal from their decision to the District Court for the Northern District of California. Messrs. REVERDY JOHNSON and BENJAMIN are now in California, to maintain what we believe to be our rights in this appeal. Of course, therefore, the possession of the New-Almaden Mine is still in the hands, not of any "new powerful company of American citizens," but of our own New-Almaden Mining Company, in which, I am happy to say, "American citizens" of character and standing are largely interested. We are, however, for the present, restrained from working them by injunction, at the suit of the United States. This injunction "to restrain waste," (which the "American citizens" of California regard, let me say, as an injunction to *create* waste,) was granted by Judge McALLISTER on the bill and answer, he refusing to inquire into the evidence of title at all. His associate, Judge HOFFMAN, looked into this evidence, remarked strongly on certain points, (subsequently fully sustained by additional evidence,) but did not pronounce upon the title.

The new Almaden Mining Company still hold this mine, which they have had and worked from the date of its discovery before the conquest, and although the most unscrupulous attempts have been made and are making to destroy their rights, by attacking the honor and impugning the honesty of men whose character is far more dear to them than any proprietary interests whatever, I have reliance enough upon the intrinsic solidity of our position and the ultimate equity of the courts of law in California to believe that this mine will continue to be worked by us in the future as it has been in the past. In the same way I rely upon the fairness and courtesy which distinguish your journal, for the insertion of this letter, called forth by your article. I am, Sir, your ob't serv't,

EUSTACE W. BARRON.

New-York Hotel, New-York, Aug. 15, 1860.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Judge NELSON has sent down the order for the ensuing Special Term of this Court to be held on the 12th of September. The Clerk desires the Bar to take notice that there will be no jury calendar, but an appeal, argument and equity calendar only. The appeal calendar will be taken up on the first day, and parties must order their Copies of Apostles at once, to have them ready at the opening of the Court.

Troubles in Religious Societies.

Ashael Abbott vs. The Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews.—The defendants in this case applied in the Supreme Court to set aside a judgment for $11,653 08, which had been obtained against them by default. From the statements made in the case it appeared that there was a dissension in the Society, which had resulted in a new body of Managers superseding the old body. The plaintiff, as Financial Secretary of the old party, had served another of his colleagues with the process in the suit. The new body, who claimed to be the defendants, resisted the claim as bogus. The Judge decided to vacate the judgment.

Mr. Wedgewood for motion; Mr. Cromwell opposed.

Another Vagrant Case.

William R. Harrison applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the discharge of a boy named William W. Gray, who had been sent to the Juvenile Asylum as a vagrant, by Justice Steers. The petition recited that the boy was not a vagrant, &c., and is evidently founded upon the recent decision of Judge Sutherland, as regards vagrants.

Decisions.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, Justice SUTHERLAND has rendered the following decisions, both cases being a side issue in the alleged great Texas Land frauds:

Jacob Massina et al. vs. Charles Stillman.—(Motion of defendants for new Commissions)—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Same vs. Same et al.—(Motion of plaintiffs to vacate Commissions, and also to vacate stay of proceedings)—Motion denied, without costs, and with leave to renew, if defendants, or either of them, shall henceforth delay and place obstacles in the way of the execution of the Commissions.

In the Superior Court, Special Term, Justice MONCRIEF has rendered the following decisions:

M. Shuster, Jr., vs. Franz G. Lauter.—Motion to vacate order of arrest and discharge attachment denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Russell Dart, Jr., et al. vs. Geo. W. Arms.—Motion to vacate order of arrest, with $7 costs to plaintiff.

Death of a Well-Known Bookseller.

From the Poughkeepsie Press.

In the death of Mr. WILSON, we have lost one of our most valuable citizens. He had become, too, one of the oldest of our business men, having opened a book-store in the premises now under our editorial rooms, in Market-street, in the year 1831, where he remained a few years alone, and then formed a copartnership with the late veteran publisher and bookseller, PARACLETE POTTER. When Mr. POTTER left for the West, Mr. WILSON continued the business alone, and has done so until within a few months, when declining health caused him to resign the active supervision of it into the hands of his eldest son. Mr. WILSON was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and his thoughts and feelings were thoroughly imbued with the most noble associations of his native land, especially those which pertained to its literature of every kind. He had already assumed an honorable position in the world of letters before he left Scotland, and was an acceptable contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine,* the *Edinburgh Literary Journal, Chambers' Journal* and other periodicals, and wrote several exquisite poems for *Tait's Magazine,* over the signature of "Alpin." In a collection of Scottish poetry, published some twenty years ago, several from the pen of Mr. WILSON appeared, which are remarkable for their great delicacy of sentiment, vigorous thought, and artistic construction.

Over the signature of "Allan Grant," Mr. WILSON has contributed some meritorious poems to the columns of the *Albion,* the *Evening Post,* the *Knickerbocker Magazine,* and more recently to the *Chicago Record,* published by his son.

Mr. WILSON was passionately fond of music, and has left behind him several compositions of considerable merit. Only a few days before his death he composed an air of great beauty, to a poem by his friend, HEW AINSLIE, the venerable Scotch poet, who visited him in July.

But Mr. WILSON is better known to our citizens as one of our oldest, most attentive and laborious business men, upright in all his dealings, liberal to those in need and in the promotion of public benefactions, as far as prudence in his affairs would allow. He was one of the vestry who founded St. Paul's Church, and, we believe, has been a member of that executive body ever since.

Fluent in conversation, well educated, possessed of an extensive knowledge of authors and their productions, Mr. WILSON was always a most agreeable companion for intelligent men. Retiring and unobtrusive, he was seldom seen in social life, except in his business relations; and only a few knew his real worth as an intellectual man and most interesting companion. Those few who appreciated him, and who shared his confidence and friendship, will always remember with pleasure his genial good nature, his exuberance of spirit, his fund of anecdote, and his pure and delightful social qualities as exhibited under his own roof—the elements of a true gentleman and pleasant friend. By those few he will be missed as such, and by the community at large as one of our best-esteemed business men.

—Hon. R. E. Trowbridge, candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Michigan, has been very ill. He is now recovering.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 29.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	103	380	Reading Railroad..c	46
1,000	do....1874	102⅞	200	do....c	45⅞
5,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	90½	200	Mich. Cen. R....s60	71⅛
1,000	Virginia State 6s	90½	300	do....b3	71⅞
10,000	do.	90⅝	50	do.	71¾
6,000	do.	90¼	100	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	22
25,000	N. Car. State 6s.	99	150	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	46
14,000	Missouri State 6s	81⅝	155	Indian'lis & Cin. R.	48½
1,000	do....c	81⅝	100	Tol. & Wabash R.	15
4000	California St. 7's.	91½	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	87
6000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	103	350	do.	87½
1000	ErieR.Con.Bs.'71	65	50	do....b60	88
1000	Har. R. 1st M.Bs.	97¾	100	do....b20	87¾
4000	Mch.Cen.8Pct.1st M. S. F.Con.Bs.	100	50	do.	87¼
			100	Galena & Chi. R.s60	79½
1500	Ill. Central R.Bs.	96½	100	do.	80
5,000	La C. & M. L.g.b.	23	150	do....s60	80¼
120	Merchants' Bank	108	100	do....s10	80
50	Phoenix Bank	110	100	do.	79⅞
50	Bank of Commerce	101	160	do.	79¾
100	Cary Improv't Co.	5⅝	20	Clev. & Tol. R.	47
200	La. Cr. & Mil. R.	1¾	500	do.	46½
100	Pac. Mail St. Co.b30	80	200	do....b60	47¼
50	do....b60	80	200	do....b10	46¾
350	New-York Cen. R.	84½	300	do....s30	46½
100	Erie Railroad...b15	29	200	do....s60	46¼
310	do.	29	150	do....s60	46⅝
150	do.	28⅞	50	Chic.& Rock I'd R.	82
200	do.	28¾	50	do.	81¾
50	do....b30	29	50	do....s30	81½
150	do.	28½	150	do....s30	81¾
400	Hud. Riv. R...b60	58	200	do....b3	81½
200	do.	57½	100	do....s30	82
100	do....s60	57¼	100	do....s60	82¼
100	Harlem Railroad	18	200	do....s30	81⅞
200	do.	18½	25	Chi.,Bur.& Q.R.s60	88½
250	Harlem R. Pref.	45½	75	do....s60	89
150	do....b10	46	20	do.	89½
50	do....s60	45¼	100	Mil. & Miss. R.	14½
10	Stonington R.	72	50	do.	14½
50	C., Col. & Cin. R.	94½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia St. 6s.	90⅞	200	Harlem Pref....b30	46
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	81½	100	do....b5	45¾
1,000	Erie R. C. B. 1871	55	300	do.	45½
5,000	M. So. 2d M. B.	65	25	Reading R....b60	45¾
650	Erie Railroad	28¾	200	do.	45⅞
500	do....s60	28	100	do....b30	46
200	Harlem Railroad	18	50	Michigan C. R.	71¼
200	do....b60	18½	100	do....s30	71
100	do....b3	18¼	50	M. So. & N. I.G. S.	45¾
100	do.	18⅜	350	do.	45¾
200	Galena & Chic. R.	79	100	Ill. Central R. S.	87
100	do....b60	79⅝	50	do.	86¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	46¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R.. b30	81½
50	do....b10	46½	50	do....snw	81¾
25	Hudson R. R.	57½	100	do....bnw	81¼
5	do.	57	150	New-Y. C. R.	84⅝

New-York Mining Board, Aug. 29.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Central	8½	9	Rockland	26	26¼
Franklin	27	—	Superior	3½	4⅛
Hancock	4¾	5¼	Hamilton	1	2
Isle Royale	10¼	10⅝	Columbian	2¾	3
Mesnard	5	6	Gardiner Hill	7	7½
Minnesota	83½	84¼	Guilford	2⅞	3⅛
National	36½	—	North State	1¾	2½
North Cliff	2⅝	—	Silver Hill	1	1¼
Pewabic	4¼	—	Del. & Hudson	92	94
Pittsburgh	56½	59	Penn. Coal	82	83½
Quincy	37	38½	Cumberland	14¾	15¼

The sales were:

15	Minnesota	85	200	Gardner....b60	7¼
200	Columbian	2⅞	100	Isle Royale	10⅝
200	Silver Hill	⅞	300	do.	10½

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The Stock Market was irregular in the early dealings of the day, and heavy at the close in the afternoon. The sellers for the fall obtained a decided advantage on Galena and Chicago Shares, and followed this up with sales of Rock Island and several other of the Western Stocks. At the same time the New-York Shares were comparatively steady, and the general market evidently shaping, by the present partial decline, for renewed activity toward the close of the week. The speculators against the market employ, with some effect, the transition in the Money Market from 6 to 7 ₽ cent., while the *Bulls* profess their readiness to pay the advanced rate, if the other party will only enter upon sufficiently large contracts for the future delivery of Stocks to make it an object. A fair degree of good feeling on both sides, and of settled confidence in the improvement of Railway property on the part of speculative buyers, appear to be manifested on the Street, giving promise of continued interest and activity in the market for some months to come. The decline in prices since yesterday is thus indicated:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	84½	84⅛	Galena	80	78¾
Erie	29	28½	Mich. Central	71⅞	71¼
Hudson	57¾	57¼	Mich. Southern	22½	21½
Harlem	18	18	Toledo	47	45¼
Reading	46¼	45⅝	Rock Island	82¼	81¼
Panama	124½	124½	Illinois Central	87⅛	85¼

The difference from yesterday on most of the Western shares is full 1 ₽ cent.; on New-York Central, ⅜ ₽ cent., and on Erie, ½ ₽ cent., the market at 4 o'clock closing steady, at the reduced quotations. In State Stocks Missouris were ¼@⅜ ₽ cent. lower, and at one time Virginias were offered down to 90¼@⅜, but subsequently recovered to 90⅞@91 ₽ cent. In Railway Bonds the changes were not important.

In the Money Market the lenders on call to the Stock Brokers were able in a number of cases to work up their sale to 7 ₽ cent., and although this figure is not yet general on the Street, the inclination of the market is to a 7 ₽ cent. standard, at which the supply of Money on temporary employment will no doubt be easy. A good many of the borrowers, however, are still accommodated at 6 ₽ cent. In Discounts the changes are not so marked. There is no great abundance of prime mercantile paper offering outside of Bank, and 7 ₽ cent. is the rate within 90 days@4 months, and 6@6½ ₽ cent. for very choice 30@60-day acceptances. In Foreign Exchange the market was quiet after the sailing of the *Persia*. The export of Specie by this steamer is $445,000.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON CROP SINCE SEPT. 1, 1859.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts	4,4[illegible],000	3,[illegible],000	3,079,[illegible]00	2,901,000	3,492,000
Ex. to G. B.	2,66[illegible],000	2,007,000	1,806,000	1,422,000	1,[illegible],000
Ex. to France	584,000	445,000	383,000	413,000	479,000
Ex. other F.P	495,000	549,000	393,000	412,000	520,000
Total Export	3,746,000	3,001,000	2,582,000	2,247,000	2,945,000
St'k on hand	150,000	104,000	80,000	52,000	56,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	14,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	3,000
Ex. to G. B.	4,000	19,000	2,000	6,000	1,000
Ex. to France	3,000	2,000	6,000	—	1,000
Ex. other F.P	—	2,000	2,000	1,000	—
Total Exports	7,000	22,000	9,000	7,000	2,000

Of the new crop, Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their Circular of to-day, remark:

"It is impossible to form the slightest idea, in number of bales, of the probable extent of the next Cotton crop; nor can anything like an approximate estimate be arrived at until late in November. We hear from the South that the late rains have caused injury to the river bottom lands, but that the uplands, particularly in the Atlantic States, have been benefitted. We hear complaints of shedding of bolls, &c., &c. New wood is being formed on the plant, and much will depend upon the date of frost, whether the second growth will have time to mature its fruit. Wet weather in September and October would prove disastrous to the crop, and an early frost would do more harm this year than usual, owing to the peculiar position of the plant at this moment."

And Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS on the same subject say:

"Crop prospects have undergone no material change during the week. The weather has been favorable, and we therefore have fewer complaints, although bad reports still come from many of the upland districts, while from some parts of Georgia and North Carolina we learn that the rain has done good. The bottom lands have been benefited, and the accounts from the Mississippi Valley continue favorable, but the last advices from Louisiana report too much rain, and the New-Orleans telegraph reports wet weather there. The greatest variety of opinion exists as to the condition and prospects of the crop, but experience has shown that speculations at this period are next to worthless. Future weather is the controlling element, and the crop may be either improved or injured by it. The change to more favorable weather is not without its influences in the advices from the South."

The following is the day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Total receipts	$229,117 73
Payments	275,178 06
Balance	5,713,900 60

Receipts for Customs, $115,000.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line, in the third week of August, were:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight	$24,414 84	$49,437 00	Inc. $25,022 16
Passengers	10,611 43	11,353 81	Inc. 742 38
Total	$35,026 27	$60,790 81	Inc. $25,761 54

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the same week were:

	Present week.	Total this month.
Passengers	$7,213 01	$19,098 93
Freight	17,053 28	31,461 37
Mails and Express	861 83	1,807 66
Total	$25,128 12	$50,366 96
Corresponding week in 1859	18,230 25	33,533 50
Increase for 1860	$6,897 87	$13,814 46

The particulars of the third week's traffic in August over the Michigan Southern line are:

	1860.	1859.
Passengers	$14,048	$12,591
Freight	25,974	16,957
Mails	1,034	1,034
Total	$41,056	$30,583

The Boston *Post* furnishes the following as a synopsis of the new plan for the arrangement of the affairs of the Mad River Railway Company:

"The present plan of the Committee is to capitalise the bonds and debts on the basis of $2,000,000 for the whole property of the corporation. The Sandusky City and Indiana R. R. Bonds ($250,000) to be put in at par—the Springfield and Columbus Bonds ($150,000) at 40 ₽ cent, and the Second Mortgage Bonds, ($1,000,000) at 80—the whole forming a first class preferred stock. The Third Mortgage Bonds ($1,000,000) to be put in at 40, making a second class preferred, and $3,047,000 of Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad stock. Mad River stock, 6 ₽ cent bonds and unsettled claims, to be put in at 10 ₽ cent. to form a common stock. The corporation would then stand—$1,210,000 of first class preferred stock, $400,000 of second class ditto, and $364,709 of common stock, with a reserve of $25,291 for contingencies. Before the second class could receive full dividends, and the common stock any dividends at all, it would be necessary to pay off a floating debt of $176,581, consisting mainly of overdue bonds. The remaining floating debt, some $240,000, is said to consist principally of weak claims, for which the Committee have felt authorised only to offer terms which have not been accepted."

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio advertise for a loan, to provide for the payment of that portion of the State debt due next January. The resources of the State, and the credit which it maintains, render its Stock desirable for investment; and the opportunity which the present application of the Commissioners affords is eminently favorable. The entire debt of Ohio is $14,247,242 20, being in the proportion of something less than one and six-tenths of one ₽ cent., of the taxable value of the property of the State, which latter is estimated at about $900,000,000.

The New-York Produce Exchange Company has called for the fourth instalment of 20 ₽ cent. on its capital stock, payable Sept. 6, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 78 Pearl-street.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrants and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. S. Currency	?-10@ —	Virginia	⅝@ —
N. Eng'd & N. Jer.	1-5@ —	Illinois & Wiscon.	1½@ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	⅝@ —
Baltimore	3-10@ —	Tennessee	1½@ —
Interior Penn	⅝@ ¾	Free Indiana	1½@ —
Interior Maryland	⅝@ ¾	Louisiana	⅝@ —
Ohio, Ky. & Ind.	⅝@ —	Mobile	1¼@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	1⅛@ —	Canada	½@ —
North Carolina	1⅛@ —	Missouri	1¼@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ₽ acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acre warrants, ₽ acre	84	92
120 acre warrants, ₽ acre	73	80
160 acre warrants, ₽ acre	75	82

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am.Qr.Dols.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols.	$1 07@ —	Span.Silver ₽oz.	1 22@ —
Spanish Dols.	1 12@ —	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Span. Doubloons	16 10@16 20
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 60@15 70
Species	1 08@ —	Gold—Am. Old.	6c. prem.
Old Am.Hlf.Dols.	1 04½ —		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 39 bbls. Ashes, 10,761 bbls. Flour, 291 bbls. Corn Meal, 29,756 bushels Wheat, 12,727 bushels Corn, 424 bushels Rye, 4,315 bushels Oats, 43 pkgs. Provisions, and 110 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, small lots of Rio and Maracaibo at 14½c.@15c., with 100 bags St. Domingo at 12½c. ₽ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales at former rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₽ lb	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ₽ lb	10⅞	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ₽ lb	12½	12⅝	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, partly for shipment, for which purpose buyers give the preference to desirable lots of extra State and shipping brands of extra Ohio. Prices have favored sellers, who are generally less eager to dispose of their supplies, as in view of the moderate current arrivals and the diminishing stock in the hands of receivers, they anticipate a further material improvement in the market. Sales have been reported of 17,000 barrels, in lots, including superfine State at $5 30@$5 40, chiefly at $5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 65; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 45@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 50@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 70@$5 85, chiefly at $5 75@$5 80 ₽ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@$5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 45	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 90	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 6 80
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 6 75

Southern Flour continues in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₽ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including superfine, at $5 30@$5 40, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 45@$7 50 ₽ bbl. 500 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Western and $3 87½ for Brandywine ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant, especially desirable lots, which have been in lively demand, mainly for export, though, in part, for milling, at firmer prices. A considerable portion of the available supply of new consists of soft and unsound parcels. We have heard of sales of 112,500 bushels, including very inferior to prime new White Michigan, at $1 32@$1 45; good new White Indiana at $1 40; old White Western at $1 30; damaged new White Western, part at $1 30; good Amber Western, part at $1 35; Amber Western, chiefly damp, at $1 32@$1 33; damp and ordinary Red Western at $1 25@$1 32; Milwaukee Club, to arrive, on private terms; and White Kentucky at $1 55, ₽ bushel. Corn is rather scarce, to-day, and as the demand is fair, prices are again high. The reported sales add up 71,000 bushels, at 65c.@65½c., chiefly at 65c., for mixed Western; 65c.@70c. for yellow do.; 70c. for white do.; 82c. (nominally) for old white Southern; and 76c. (nominally) for prime round yellow, ₽ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 75c.@76c. ₽ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 40c.@40½c.; Western at 39½c.@40½c.; and State at 40½c.@41½c. ₽ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 600 bales North River, at 80c. for new, and 90c. for old, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales 100 bales last year's crop, at 7c.@11c. ₽ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 55@$1 60 ₽ thousand.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, yet prices have been sustained.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 230 hhds., including prime Cuba Muscovado at 31c., and inferior do. at 23c. ₽ gallon.

OILS—The market has been generally inactive here to-day. Prices, however, have been quoted quite firm, including Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Whale at 55c.@58c.; Linseed at 59c.@61c., and Lard at 95c.@$1, ₽ gallon. In New Bedford, according to the *Whalemen's Shipping List*, the market has been exceedingly quiet during the week, the only transaction to be noticed being a sale of 100 bbls. Sperm, at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 27, '60	58,298	123,324	1,050,200
Same time last year	73,318	184,471	1,770,700

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of 800 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 50@$19 62½; New Prime at $14 12½@$14 37½; Old Mess at $19 25@$19 35, and Old Prime at $13 25 ₽ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are inactive and nominal. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 225 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13¼c. ₽ lb. Beef has been moderately inquired for at steady prices; sales, 350 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₽ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$16 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 50 ₽ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₽ lb. Cheese is more sought after at 8c.@11c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87½ ₽ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been in limited demand, at former rates.

SUGARS—The transactions, since our last, add up 1,100 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅜c.@7⅜c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7¾c.; with 650 boxes Havana, part at 7½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Small lots have been reported sold, at 10c.@10¼c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 270 bbls., mainly at 22c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included some Flour at 3s. 3d. ₽ bbl., which shippers were disposed to pay, but which ship-owners were reluctant to accept; 21,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 12d.; 20,000 bushels do., in bulk, for the beginning of next week, and 12d.; with, by steamer, 500 packages Butter and 500 boxes Cheese at 60s. For London, rates for Breadstuffs were very firm, but the reported engagements were limited; 500 boxes Cheese were taken by the steamer *New-York*, which is to leave this port on Saturday next, at 55s. For Glasgow, a vessel (600 tons) was engaged with a full cargo of Breadstuffs, at 3s. 3d. for Flour ₽ bbl.; and 11d. for Wheat, in shippers' bags, ₽ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a ship, 690 tons, to Liverpool, 36,000 bushels Wheat at 12d. in ship's bags; one, 600 tons, now at Charleston, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, £5 2s.; one, 644 tons, hence to Liverpool, Timber, $7,000; one, 1,046 tons, same voyage, £2,900; a Swe. bark, 18,000 bushels Wheat to Cork and a market, 14d. in bulk; two Norw. brigs, 270 and 251 tons, at Boston, thence to London, Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.; a schr., 262 tons, to Lisbon, Light Pipe Staves $55, Heavy do. $45, thence to Rio, Salt 80s.; a brig, 2,000 bbls., from Richmond to Rio Grande and back, $2 ₽ bbl., primage and port charges; a brig from North Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, $5 50; one, 200 tons, same voyage, $5 25 and Molasses $2 75; a schr., 173 tons, to a Windward Island, 75c.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Aug. 29, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is without essential change. The demand for fine qualities State and Ohio is active and good. Most of the butter arriving from Ohio is very light in color, and is selling at an average of 1c. less than last week. A moderate amount is going forward to California, while the English demand is unabated.

Orange County, pails, fine, ₽ lb	20	@	22
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ₽ lb	18	@	20
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ₽ lb	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	15	@	17
Fine State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@	20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	15	@	17
Welsh tubs, fine State	17	@	18
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@	17
Western Reserve, fine	14	@	16
Western Reserve, fair	13	@	14
Ohio, common to good	11	@	12½
Illinois and Indiana	11	@	14
Canada	12	@	15
Store-Packed, ₽ lb	13	@	16

CHEESE

Is firm at our figures for both State and Ohio. The shipping demand is good, and most of our fine dairies are contracted to arrive at 11c.

Fine State, ₽ lb	10½	@	11
Fair State, ₽ lb	6	@	8
Ohio, fine, ₽ lb	9	@	9½
Ohio, fair, ₽ lb	4	@	8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ₽ lb	11	@	13
Pineapple, ₽ lb	—	@	13
English Dairy, Ohio, ₽ lb	10½	@	11

EGGS

Are more abundant, selling at our figures, to count out.

State, Jersey and Long Island, to count out, ₽ dozen	13½	@	—
Ohio, to count out, ₽ dozen	13	@	13½

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₽ bushel	$1 00	@	$1 25
Medium, new, ₽ bushel	80	@	90
Kidney, ₽ bushel	—	@	1 50
Marrow, ₽ bushel	—	@	1 25
Red and China, ₽ bushel	1 50	@	2 00

DRIED FRUITS.

Dried Apples are salable at 5c.@5½c. for old State and Ohio. Large lots of new Southern are coming forward, and find a market at low rates, 4c.@4½c. being the ruling rates, with small prospect of improving. Some handsome Virginia Peaches are at hand, selling at 11c.@14c. Dried Blackberries, Raspberries, Cherries, &c., are very plenty, and, in the absence of any particular demand, are taken at our quotations by dealers, on speculation:

Dried Apples, State, ₽ lb	5	@	5½
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₽ lb	4	@	5
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ₽ lb	12	@	14
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ₽ lb	8	@	12
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₽ lb	8	@	10
Dried Raspberries, ₽ lb	—	@	14
Dried Plums, ₽ lb	14	@	16
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₽ lb	14	@	16

GREEN FRUITS

Of all kinds are very plenty. The receipts of Green Apples are immense, and the supply large. Extra good fruit sells at our quotations, while common Apples sell at all prices from 50c. ₽ bbl. The stock is mostly Summer pippins and golden sweets, with a few Western Bows. Crab Apples are uncommonly plenty and low. Pears are very abundant—Bartletts, such as they are, coming in more freely. Plums of all kinds sell by the barrel,—an indication of a large supply. Prices vary greatly, according to quality. Peaches from Western New-York are arriving in abundance, and sell in boxes of two baskets each, at from 14s. to 20s. ₽ box., Jersey Peaches bring more. Berries of all kinds are about out; a few Huckleberries arriving, and sell at $2 ₽ bushel.

Apples, Summer Pippins, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Apples, Golden Sweets, ₽ bbl	—	@	1 25
Apples, Western Sweet Bows, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Apples, Common, ₽ bbl	50	@	75
Apples, Crab Apples, ₽ bbl	—	@	3 00
Pears, Bartlett, ₽ bbl	10 00	@	12 00
Pears, Bell, ₽ bbl	4 00	@	—
Pears, Cooking, ₽ bbl	3 00	@	—
Plums, Green Gage, prime, ₽ bbl	—	@	7 00
Plums, Damson, ₽ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Plums, Magnum Bonum, ₽ bbl	—	@	10 00
Plums, Columbian Gages, ₽ bbl	—	@	8 00
Plums, Egg Plums, ₽ bbl	6 00	@	8 00
Peaches, Jersey, ₽ basket	1 50	@	2 00
Peaches, Western New-York, ₽ box	1 75	@	2 50
Watermelons, ₽ 100	10 00	@	18 00
Musk Melons, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Whortleberries, ₽ bushel	—	@	2 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

Western, Northern and Jersey live poultry is plenty and rather lower than last week. It is too early yet to forward poultry by the package, and there is none arriving in that shape except from Philadelphia. Game is scarce, especially grouse.

LIVE POULTRY AND GAME.

Chickens, live, Northern and Western, ₽ pair	37	@	62
Fowls, live, Northern and Western, ₽ pair	62	@	75
Turkeys, live, Northern and Western, ₽ lb	12	@	14
Chickens, live, Jersey, ₽ pair	62	@	75
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, dead ₽ lb	14	@	16
Philadelphia Fowls, dead, ₽ lb	13	@	14
Woodcock, ₽ dozen	3 00	@	3 50
Partridges, ₽ pair	62	@	75
Grouse, ₽ pair	62	@	75
Yellow-leg Snipe, ₽ dozen	75	@	1 00
Fowich Snipe, ₽ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Pigeons, ₽ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Stall-fed Pigeons, ₽ dozen	1 50	@	1 75

HOPS.

The advices by the *Vanderbilt* have occasioned much speculation both in old and in the new crop to come forward. Contracts for the new crop are reported from 15c. to 18c. and even higher.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

There are lots of green, unripe, poor potatoes in market—represented by our inside figures—while good sound, ripe potatoes are a little lower than last week.

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ₽ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ₽ bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Potatoes, Dykemans, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	—
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₽ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Potatoes, Mercers, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Onions, red, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	—
Onions, white, ₽ bbl	1 75	@	2 75
Onions, yellow, ₽ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Marrow Squash, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	—
Beets, ₽ bbl	1 00	@	—
Cabbages, ₽ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Green Corn, ₽ 1,000	2 50	@	5 00
Tomatoes, ₽ basket	—	@	25
Lima Beans, ₽ bushel	—	@	40
String Beans, ₽ bushel	—	@	37
Cucumbers, ₽ 100	—	@	25
Rope Onions, ₽ 100 strings	—	@	4 00
Turnips, ₽ bbl	—	@	1 25
Egg Plant, ₽ bbl	—	@	75

FEATHERS

Are in fair request. We quote:

Live Geese, State and Western	42	@	45
Live Geese, Tennessee	35	@	40

BEESWAX

Is quiet at 35c.@37c. for Western Yellow, and 31c.@36c. for Southern.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1860.

The receipts of beef cattle during the week past has fallen below the preceding week some 929 head; the total number is still about 350 head above the week's average for all of last year. The probability is, however, that the gross receipts for 1860 will largely exceed those of last year, and that the supply in to-day will fall a little below the average for the entire year. The demand for meats is quite as large now as it has ever been before at this season. The hotels are well filled with country traders, and with those from the Southern States who are beginning to come to the City to spend a week or two in shopping and sight-seeing, before returning home. Present appearances indicate that the butchers will need very large supplies of cattle during the next two months. Some are looking for considerably higher rates; but there is an abundance of stock in the country, which the owners are waiting to send forward. Could the trade be so regulated that only the good cattle would come forward in a regular weekly supply of 4,000 to 4,500, good prices, or those rather above the present rates could be looked for; but the packing into a single market of 5,500 to 6,000 or more of all sorts of cattle, especially the poorer, half-fed grades, will at any time knock down prices. We advise farmers generally to keep their young and lean animals at home, and get a profitable growth from them. Really good cattle are likely to command fair prices at any time this Fall. The Sunday sales of cattle are still continued, and the animals driven through the streets to the great annoyance of church-goers and others who wish one quiet day in seven. Still further efforts are to be made to stop this disreputable business. No one will intrust his cattle to a Sabbath and law breaker with the expectation of being well treated, and of receiving honest returns from the sales of his stock. He who will violate his own conscience, (if he have any,) disturb his neighbors, and break the laws of a Christian land, will not be likely to render such returns as might be expected from law-abiding, church-going citizens....Milch cows continue to sell slowly at former rates....Veal calves are less plenty, but do not bring better prices...Sheep and lambs sell briskly at an advance of 25c. ₽ head. Good sheep are in demand, at 4½c.@5c. ₽ lb., live weight....Hogs sell as fast as they arrive, at rather better price.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 28.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,296	129	534	14,416	4,569
Previous week	5,125	159	690	14,650	4,425
Same w'k last year	4,864	132	567	12,423	2,752
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 23,944. Total number received the previous week, 25,089, being a decrease of 1,145, mostly beeves.

Of the 4,296 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,408 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 637 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 40 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 17 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 39 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street; and 155 were sold on Sunday, chiefly from ANGELL'S yards, at Bergen Hill.

Of the 3,408 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 187 head came from New-York, 1,243 from Illinois, 237 from Kentucky, 1,101 from Ohio, 20 from Canada, 9 from Pennsylvania, 375 from Indiana, 125 from Missouri, and 220 from Iowa.

The 4,118 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,468; Hudson River Railroad, 1,515; Harlem Railroad, 18; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 300; Hudson River Boats, 629; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 188.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The drovers are jolly this week over a little good luck; which they enjoy the more from its coming so seldom. Fine, cool, beef-eating weather has created a brisker demand for bullocks just at a time when they are not. After sales of some 725 head at Bergen on Sunday and Monday, the great cattle market opened at Forty-fourth-street yesterday with about 3,359 beeves on sale, and little prospect of much addition to their numbers. In quality and weights they were hardly up to the standard of last week, which created an additional rush for what really good beeves there were on sale. A very large proportion of the cattle had been bought by the brokers either at Albany or upon their arrival here, which was not calculated to cheapen the price. The result was a very lively business on Tuesday, during which fully two-thirds of the cattle were sold at an advance of ½c. ₽ lb. dressed weight, and the remainder went off to-day, if anything, a little higher, with weights quite in favor of the seller. The number sold during both days was 3,408, and more could have been disposed of had they been in the yards. This improvement in prices was enough to start speculators, and the early trains of Tuesday bore anxious cattle men westward in hopes of making lucky hits in advance of newspaper reports.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
First quality	9¼c.@9¾c.	9c. @9½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@9c.	8½c.@8¾c.
Poor quality	7½c.@8c.	7¼c.@7¾c.
Poorest quality	6c. @7c.	5½c.@6½c.
General selling prices	7½c.@9c.	7c. @8½c.
Average of all sales	8¼c.@ —	7¾c.@ —

ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS.

There was considerable feeling manifested among cattle men by the proposed advance in cattle freights over the leading Western roads, to go into effect the 1st of September. The present charge from Chicago here is $155 ₽ car, or about $11 ₽ head. The new tariff is to be 25c. ₽ cwt., which will make about $212 ₽ car, or an advance of $3 ₽ head, at which the drovers generally grumble, while commission men and buyers think it may act beneficially, by keeping back much of the poor thin stock which cheap freights always bring forward. We think the tendency will be to drive the cattle to the Southern route.—The Albany trade was quite brisk on Monday. About 800 cattle went East, and fully three-fourths of all the bullocks changed hands, at an advance from last week of about ¼c. ₽ lb. live weight.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

H. BARNS bought 78 pretty fair 6¾ cwt. Illinois steers at the yards. He sold most of them on Tuesday at 8c.@8½c.

CLARK & BUDLONG were selling 80 Ohio steers of 6¾cwt. The top were very good, and brought 9c., while 11 of the poorest brought but $39 each, or 7c.

C. G. TEED for E. W. GUYNNE, 48 good Ohio steers 7 cwt., at 8¾c.@9½c. Also 30 fair Ohio cattle of 7½ cwt., at 8¼c.@9¼c. They were a very even lot. Both droves were nearly sold out on Tuesday.

S. ULERY had 100 of J. T. ALEXANDER'S Illinois steers, rated 7½@7¾ cwt., of good flesh, and were bringing 8¾c.@9c.

W. H. GURNEY & Co. sold at Bergen Hill 167 cattle for different owners. They ranged from common to good, and brought 7c.@9c. Also here, 138 better cattle, which brought 8c.@9½c. Some of them were very good beeves.

CARY & HURD sold 18 head of Ohio steers bought at the Yards. They were fine 7 cwt. cattle, and were retailed at a shade less than 9c.

PHILLIPS, MCGREGOR & Co., on their own account, 32 good fat Ohio steers, brought in by SMITH & Co. Rated 7¾ cwt., and were running out at 8½c., or $65@$2 50 each.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold, on their own account, 72 fair 6½ cwt. Illinois steers, bought of FUNK. They were retailing at an average of about 9c., and were a nice, handy selling lot.

T. C. EASTMAN bought 109 very good Kentucky and Indiana steers of HEATH & MILLER. The whole were rated 7½ cwt., and run out, yesterday and to-day, at about $70 each, or strong 9c. This was one of the best lots on sale.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold 75 rather rough, but fair-fleshed Illinois cattle, for J. T. ALEXANDER. Rated 7½ cwt., and averaged about 8½c.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold, on his own account, 80 head of Ohio cattle, fair steers of 7 cwt., at 8c.@9c.; a few of the best 9½c.

C. W. CONGER, for E. STEVENS, 103 good, fat Illinois steers of 7¾ cwt., at 8c.@9½c. Also, with A. M. ALLERTON, 48 of their own cattle, fat, Kentucky steers, of 7½ cwt., which they run out at 9c. And 74 Illinois cattle, for J. CARVEY, common 7-cwt. cattle, which brought 8c.@8½c.

MILCH COWS.

The cow trade will probably begin to improve early in September; at least the dealers in fresh cows are soon anticipating better markets, and as they have worked hard for three months past with very little pay, we hope such may be the case. The return of country people to their city homes, next month, will create a limited demand for good cows to supply them with milk. Milkmen will also begin to dispose of their fattest animals, and fill their places with fresh cows. Those sending milch cows to this market are not always aware that good milkers merely are not the most salable animals with those who buy most of the cows sold here. The stock is mostly taken by milkmen, or by owners of distilleries to be fed on the swill slops from the distillery, and as they are afterwards sold for beef, a large carcass and apparent aptness to take on flesh is of more importance than a free flow of milk—the deficiency here can be made up from the pump.

VEAL CALVES.

The stock has been light in numbers the past week, but there is no improvement in prices. Indeed fewer calves have been sold this week for 7c. than last week. They are mainly worth 4½c.@5½c. for common overgrown calves, 6c.@6½c. for medium to good, with an occasional nice, fat calf about six weeks old at 7c. They were all sold at Forty-fourth-street, at an early hour on Wednesday.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been nearly equal to last week but an improved demand has created an active market. Prices have ruled for two days past about 25c. ₽ head higher than last week. There was an evident scarcity of good Sheep, at several of the markets this morning, and 4½c.@5c. ₽ lb., live weight, was freely paid for such. We saw a few very large fat sheep held at $10 each. Stock is now selling as fast as it arrives, and the 14,000 sheep coming in each week is scarcely enough for the wants of butchers.

BROWNING reports the following receipts at his Sixth-street market: From New-York, 2,503; brought in, 116 by A. M. Culver; 116, C. W. Grantier; 25, M. Kelley; 68, J. Budd; 53, D. H. Meeker; 276, L. Miller; 67, R. Rutt; 171, R. L. Bamber; 213, R. McGraw; 37, A. Muller; 6, H. Roberts; 106, R. Casten; 271, J. J. Plattner; 198, Powers & Stoddard; 116, W. H. Brown; 204, S. Housceley; 53, G. Brown; 112, W. Smith; 103, Barnes & Vanderburgh; 196, J. Burns. From Canada, 1,057; brought in, 405 by Rossberry & Clark; 150, G. M. Hilburn; 190, G. Mabey; 183, G. F. D'Long; 99, R. McGraw. From Pennsylvania, 702; brought in, 363 by O. Hallet; 165, W. Searles; 228, Carhart & Young. From New-Jersey, 428; brought in, 160 by C. Hall; 40, L. Pelis; 62, T. Brutten; 12, B. Lawrence; 24, Bellis & Kent; 160, G. B. Holcombe; 30, J. G. Schomp. From Ohio, 622; brought in, 208 by T. Hossberry; 214, M. B. Burlew; 160, Clark & Hossberry. From Indiana, 186, by J. Simons. From Michigan, 171, by D. Childs.

Sales were brisk, at an advance of some 25c.@37c. from last week. The following are sales reported by some of the leading salesmen at BROWNING'S:

29 sheep & lambs	$104 00	105 lambs	336 25
101 sheep & lambs	320 31	26 lambs	95 87
99 sheep & lambs	388 74	174 lambs	639 12
106 sheep	304 75	112 lambs	369 75
196 sheep	654 75	53 lambs	182 88
Total	992		$3,396 42

Average, $3 43 ₽ head.

HART & WEST report sales of 400 sheep and lambs, at $3 75 each.

R. H. HUME sold 2,224 sheep and lambs for $7,987 82, or an average of $3 55 ₽ head.

At the Central Bull's Head market of O'BRIEN & MCGRAW, 3,818 head are reported for the past week, brought in as follows: From New-York—46 by G. J. Bedell; 40 by John Budd; 193 by David Bunck; 10 by Capt. Tyne; 73 by C. Harard; 119 by S. Fitch; 32 by E. Hunt; 65 by James Riley; 182 by Carains & Winter; 122 by S. Herold; 74 by J. P. Clark; 38 by Capt. Smith; 261 by A. C. & P. B. Blinn; 52 by Geo. R. Brown; 12 by John Manney; 67 by E. Winsor; 536 by A. W. Smith; 118 by Jacob Smith; 23 by Geo. Conklin; 104 by Mr. Brooks; 301 by P. Reed; 229 by B. F. Hatch; 33 by S. Beckwith; 57 by Marcus Holsted; 713 by Capt. R. Magraw; 66 by M. H. Phelps. From New-Jersey—85 by T. Coleman, and 207 from Ohio, by S. White.

Sales were made in the following order:

68 sheep & lambs	$398 37	122 sheep & lambs	$465 00
66 sheep & lambs	182 12	191 sheep & lambs	793 62
229 sheep & lambs	734 62	196 sheep & lambs	619 50
33 sheep & lambs	111 37	73 sheep & lambs	256 70
57 sheep & lambs	186 11	119 sheep & lambs	367 26
61 sheep & lambs	212 68	79 sheep & lambs	434 50
30 sheep & lambs	460 00	193 sheep & lambs	657 99
472 sheep & lambs	1679 13	172 sheep & lambs	530 60
67 sheep & lambs	161 80	101 sheep & lambs	276 00
201 sheep & lambs	679 15	207 sheep & lambs	680 50
138 sheep & lambs	459 14	63 sheep & lambs	212 62
82 sheep & lambs	301 62	215 sheep & lambs	670 07
74 sheep & lambs	191 75		
Total	3,415	Total	$11,842 04

ALLERTON received and sold, at Forty-fourth-street, 1,025 sheep and lambs, while the receipts at CHAMBERLIN'S are given at 3,975.

SWINE.

The receipts of live hogs are larger than last week, while dressed ones come in less freely. The demand is very fair, especially during the last few days, and prices are a little firmer than one week ago. All the stock has been sold. Large numbers of slaughtered hogs will now be coming in from the counties along the Hudson River.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	6⅛c.@6⅝c.	8⅛c.@8⅜c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	6⅛c.@6⅜c.	8c. @8⅛c.
Corn Hogs—Light and Fat	6⅛c.@6½c.	8⅛c.@8⅜c.
Still Hogs	6⅛c.@6⅝c.	7⅜c.@8c.

Market fair. The arrival of dead hogs by the Hudson River boats has been less than last week.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

There remained unsold at Twenty-fourth-street Stables, at the commencement of the week, 478 horses. No sales of first-class coach horses have been reported, and there have been but few pairs in market—held at $650 to $800 per pair. Good single horses have been briskly sought after for the Southern trade, at $225@$275 each. A few trotting horses, that could trot a mile in 3:15, were sold at $350@$375. Some inquiry has been experienced for saddle horses, with only a few in market that are well trained. Some stage and railroad horses changed hands at last week's prices. No sales have been made for the West Indian market. Thirty-four head were shipped for South Carolina and Georgia markets. A number of horses have been purchased for country use at $110 for Canadian ponies, and $125@$140 for good Western. Some fine cart horses were sold as high as $250 each, but $150@$175 each are the prices for fair stock. The total number of horses sold this week was 127 head, of which there were sold at Post & Nichols' 15, Straus & Dutchman's 20, Chamberlin's 20, Dudley's 15, &c., leaving a balance on hand of 496. The market is well supplied with cheap working-horses.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, successors to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.

No. 172 9TH-ST., CORNER 3D-AV.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ISABELLA QUINN, who formerly lived with Mr. Charles Goodyear, in New-Haven, Conn.; supposed to be now living in New-York. If she calls upon Mr. LUCAS, No. 62 4th-av., she will hear of something to her advantage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WIDE-AWAKE VOCALIST:
OR, RAIL-SPLITTERS' SONG-BOOK.
WORDS AND MUSIC
FOR THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN OF 1860.
(13,000 issued the first month of its publication.)
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF SONGS, SOLOS, DUETS, QUARTETS, AND CHORUSES, ARRANGED FOR PIANO OR MELODEON.

The following titles to some of the pieces will give an idea of the life, scope and variety of these thrilling songs: Awake, ye Sons of Honest Toil; Baltimore Convention; Bobolink Campaign Song; Candidate with a Cock Leg; Douglas and his Dinah; For Abe shall have the Belt; Forward, Forward, is the Word; Get out of the Way, you Little Giant; Have you heard from Chicago? High Old Abe shall Win; In Good Republican Times, Mantles dropped at Lexington; Shout for the Prairie King; Splittin' ob de Rail; The People had Five Candidates; The Tatter Man well Skilled; Unroll the Republican Stars; Up, Up, and be Stirring; Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland.

Just published, and for sale by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 335 Broadway. Price 10 cents; $8 per hundred. A liberal discount to the trade.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 531 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

OPENING OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT RETAIL.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and ladies visiting the City that we are now offering all the latest novelties in
SILKS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
MANTILLAS, &c.
ALSO,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, IN LARGE VARIETY.
ALSO,
A NEW MAKE OF
FRENCH KID GLOVES,
Made expressly for us, and said to be the BEST GLOVE ever offered in this country.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
AT R. H. MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
May be seen New Goods,
May be seen New Goods,
May be seen New Goods, for Fall trade.
NEW LACE GOODS,
NEW LACE GOODS,
NEW LACE GOODS,
NEW LACE GOODS,
Selling Cheap at Macy's,
Selling Cheap at Macy's,
Selling Cheap at Macy's,
Selling Cheap at Macy's.
EMBROIDERIES in every variety,
EMBROIDERIES in every variety,
EMBROIDERIES in every variety,
EMBROIDERIES in every variety,
For first-class trade, at Macy's,
For first-class trade, at Macy's,
For first-class trade, at Macy's,
For first-class trade, at Macy's.
VERY BEST KID GLOVES, at 63 cents,
VERY BEST KID GLOVES, at 63 cents,
VERY BEST KID GLOVES, at 63 cents.
Ladies' Hosiery, for Fall trade,
Gentlemen's Hosiery, for Fall trade,
Children's Hosiery, for Fall trade.
Ladies' and Gent's Under Vests, in fine qualities.
WHITE GOODS, Cheap, at Macy's,
WHITE GOODS, Cheap, at Macy's,
WHITE GOODS, Cheap, at Macy's.
Macy's store is at corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st.
Macy's store is at corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st.
Macy's store is at corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st.
Macy's store is at corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER FOURTEENTH-STREET,
May be seen
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons, and
Paris Flowers, and Paris Flowers, and Paris Flowers.
NEW RIBBONS,
New Ribbons,
Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,
In every choice style, for the Fall trade.
REAL PARIS FLOWERS,
In every novelty,
For first-class trade.
Having enlarged our Flower Department, since last season, we feel confident that every novelty in
Ribbons and Paris Flowers,
In
Great variety,
Can be purchased
At reasonable prices,
At our well-known store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of bombazines. N. B.—Five cases of Fall goods, in new and desirable styles, are now open for inspection.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIRECT from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only, to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony Yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—100 nice fitting Corsets, at $1, worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 DOLLARS REWARD.—STOLEN FROM the subscriber, on the 19th inst., a center-board sail-boat, 20 feet long, 8 feet 6 or 8 inches wide, cat-rigg, high out of water, very full on deck and hollow bow, planked flush, patent rudder, painted dark green, no name; deck planked with 1½ inch strips, sprung to shape of boat, painted reddish drab; two brass screw ventilators and sky light, copper stem bows, iron ring-bolt forward of mast, metal mast-hole escutcheon, deck rail perforated, forward solid aft, and raised to alter shear; cockpit grained oak, divided by bulk head, a little aft of midships, by doors each side of center-board truck, which has a pump of wood, with copper shaft attached; bottom all ceiled inside; halliards pass main deck to cockpit. I will pay the above reward for boat and thieves, or $40 for boat alone. Address, by telegraph or mail, S. WILMOT, Bridgeport, Conn.

$50 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM THE LIVERY stable of the subscriber, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 21, under false pretenses, a CHESTNUT BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 10 years old, a few white hairs in the forehead, black mane and a black switch tail, one white foot, a scar on the gambril joint of one hind leg, caused by a cut; one set of HARNESS, and a square-body top BUGGY, leather-top cushions, (mismated,) one hub-band badly bruised, no step on near side, having been taken off on account of having cut the inside of the spokes of the near forward wheel; near side shaft has been broken, has a strap nailed about it. The above reward will be paid on the recovery of the above property, and $50 additional on conviction of the person taking the same. Information to be given in at the Police Head-quarters, Broome-st. A. BROWER.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE, No. 1440, DRAWN by us to our own order, dated May 18, 1860, at ten months, for eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents ($833 33,) for merchandise bought of Meigs & Brother. The above note was mailed by us to Meigs & Brother, Philadelphia, on the 30th day of June last, and has not been received by them. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., No. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New-York.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house, within 40 minutes of New-York by railroad, would like to meet with a lady and gentleman, or a widow and daughter, desiring permanent board; convenience for horse, &c., if required; reference exchanged. Address, for one week, A., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, board in a private family. Location between 10th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address T. S., Box No. 1,360 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a strictly private family at No. 151 West 42d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WIDOW LADY, occupying the pleasantly located house No. 73 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights, can accommodate gentlemen or ladies with large and spacious rooms; also single rooms, together with board, where a comfortable home may be insured. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, IN A private family, a good-sized second-story front room, with ample closets, &c., with board for a gentleman and wife. Terms must be moderate. Address, at once, W. R. L., Box No. 3,809 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Pleasant rooms in third story; also, a handsome suite of rooms, unfurnished, on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM on second or third floor, for two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 25 Concord-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, can find pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at No. 252 Hicks-st., between Wall and South ferries.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A FEW gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, at No. 351 Hicks-st., a few minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD like the entire second story of a modern-built house, with board for himself, wife, child (7 years old) and nurse, with or without private table, in a small private family, pleasantly located, above 9th-st. Address R. A., Box No. 1,531 Post-office, with full particulars.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also single rooms, with or without private table, at No. 49 Lafayette-place. Gentlemen or families now in the country, desiring to secure the best of home comforts, may address, previous to Sept. 4, W. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher, (strictly private;) a well furnished room on second floor, with modern improvements. A good opportunity for a gentleman to acquire a practical knowledge of the language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Grammercy-park; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LARGE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, somewhere between 8th and 23d sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; accommodations must be first-class in every respect. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,137 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR two persons, in the vicinity of Clinton-ave. Two bed-rooms and a sitting-room, well furnished, required. Address BOARDERS, Box No. 3,341 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room with partial board in an agreeable private family. Location to be central and not above 23d-st. Address particulars to INDEX, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN WITH BOARD.—One large back room and one hall bed-room, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 261 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A LARGE HANDSOME FRONT ROOM suitable for two single gentlemen or a man and wife. House with all the modern improvements, family private. Dinner at 6½. Inquire 30 West 10th st.

ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—Also, for single gentlemen, with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, FROM THE middle of October; good board for a family of seven persons, above 14th-st. Address C., care of JAMES S. BLAKE, Post-office.

A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on the second floor, with full or partial board, will be let together or separate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A VERY handsome furnished room in a private house; the house has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 37 Dominick-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.

A ROOM TO LET—WITH PARTIAL BOARD, AT No. 21 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS can be had at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour's ride from City by Hudson River road; house three minutes' walk from depot. Apply at No. 336 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 to 10 o'clock daily. Terms moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

"NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX"—MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—The settlement formerly thus known, now "Strawberry Farms Hotel," is open for the season to visitors. Its delightful location and environs are well known to former friends and guests. Board $1 per day. Boats from Robinson-st. Pier, North River, daily, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., to Red Bank, *via* Fort Monmouth, thence by proprietor's wagon. Apply on the premises, or to MILLS & CO., No. 618 Broadway.

WHITE HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—This house, on Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea, has been entirely refurnished, and offers to families a quiet sea-side home for the Summer months. Access three times a day, by steamers LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND LIGHT, ALICE PRICE, and TAMINEND, from foot of Robinson-st. Shooting, fishing, crabbing, and sailing, unexcelled. Safe bathing for ladies and children.
THAYER & NONES, Proprietors.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MALICIOUSLY reported, by interested parties, that the Ocean House will be closed on the 3d of September, we beg to inform the public that the report is entirely without foundation, and that the Ocean House will not be closed earlier than the 15th of September, or if the weather is very favorable, the 20th of September.
KERNER & BIRCH,
AUGUST 24, 1860. Ocean House, Newport, R. I.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Beautifully located, fine grounds, bath and every convenience. One hour from New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave 8:30, 11:30 A. M.; 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.
C. STRINGER.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,

Broadway, corner of Houston-st., N. Y. Conducted on the European plan; having all the appointments of the best hotels—clean rooms, good fare, prompt attendance and moderate charges. The RESTAURANT is open to the public, as well as the guests. Entrance through the Hotel office, where meals and every luxury of the market can be had at all hours, well and promptly served at low prices.
S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—CORNER OF 6TH-av. and 40th-st. The above house is now in complete repair for Fall and Winter business. Families and single persons returning from the country will do well by making this their first call before engaging board.
JOHN R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 38 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., No. 48 Cedar-st.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600.

SAFE WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, WITH A view to purchase, a small size safe, for which a fair rent will be given. Address SAFE, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS—GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WINTER GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

BOWERY THEATRE—LADY OF LYONS—OBJECT OF INTEREST—P-P., OR THE MAN AND THE TIGER.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—FLYING DUTCHMAN—BRONZE DONKEY—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our special Washington dispatch mentions a rumor which is gaining currency at the Capital, to the effect that the recent increased activity in the Navy-yards indicates an intention on the part of the Administration to pick a quarrel with Spain in the Gulf of Mexico, as an excuse for a descent on Cuba. All the absent Foreign Ministers are said to have been telegraphed to on the subject.

The mails by the *Nova Scotian*, whose arrival at Quebec has been already announced, reached this City yesterday. London journals, thus received, are one day later than those brought by the *Vanderbilt*. We obtain from them some further intelligence in regard to the threatening attitude of Austria, and the "note" that she is said to be preparing to launch against Piedmont. Two of the leading London journals agree in thinking that Austria is on the eve of assuming offensive action, and that the landing of GARIBALDI on the coast of Northern Italy will be the signal for an Austrian army to march across the Roman territory to the defence of the Neapolitan BOURBON. We make, this morning, some interesting quotations from a late Parliamentary report on British shipping, in which the subject of our coasting trade, reciprocity, and belligerent rights at sea, are discussed from a British point of view.

The Radical Abolitionists held their National and State Convention at Syracuse yesterday. There were no regularly accredited delegates, but every one who pleased was allowed to take part in the proceedings. A letter from GERRIT SMITH was read, in which he discouraged the expenditure of much time and money, as he thought there was little ground for hope of success in the future. Notwithstanding this, however, the Convention proceeded to make nominations, for both National and State officers. GERRIT SMITH received the nomination for President, and SAMUEL MCFARLAND, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. FREDERICK DOUGLASS and CHARLES HAMMOND were nominated for Electors at Large. The State ticket is as follows:

Governor	WILLIAM GOODELL, New-York.
Lieut.-Governor	SIDNEY A. BEERS, Brooklyn.
Canal Commissioner	ZENAS BROCKWAY, Herkimer.
State Prison Inspector	ELLIS CHISBEE, Montgomery.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention assembled at Worcester yesterday, and made nominations for State officers and for Presidential Electors. The Convention was attended with more interest and excitement than any similar assemblage which has convened in the State for years, in consequence of the withdrawal of Gov. BANKS from the political world—the main question being as to who should be his successor. The contest lay, as the proceedings show, between JOHN A. ANDREW and HENRY L. DAWES, and the former gentleman was successful—receiving 733 votes against 327 for his competitor. G. L. GOODRICH was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and OLIVER WARNER for Secretary of State.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of an electoral ticket, was held at Hartford yesterday. The Douglas men had everything their own way, and nominated a straight ticket. A great deal of bitterness was exhibited between the representatives of the two wings, and it is more than probable that a Breckinridge ticket will be nominated in opposition. A full electoral ticket was nominated by the Breckinridge Democrats in Michigan yesterday.

Senator DOUGLAS reached Raleigh, N. C., yesterday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. A State Convention of his friends is to be held there to-day to nominate an Electoral ticket, and he will address the people in the evening.

A large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held last evening in the Odeon, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Eastern Club, when the nominations for State and Federal officers were unanimously indorsed. An address was delivered by Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, which was well received. The Wide-Awakes as usual made an imposing display.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales reviewed the troops of the garrison at Montreal, and the volunteer forces. The musical festival given in his honor on Tuesday night, appears to have been a great success. One hundred and fifty performers took part in it. Over eight thousand persons were in attendance, and the performances lasted five hours. The Prince, on arriving at and leaving the hall, was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

A sketch of a visit to the State Prison at Sing Sing, with a brief account of the most celebrated of the criminals now incarcerated there, will be found in the TIMES this morning. About 1,200 male prisoners are at present doing duty for the State, and 135 females. Among the males are PETE DAWSON, the dance-house man; JOE COBURN, who stabbed a policeman in the Eighth Ward; the brothers GLASS, prisoners for life; and the forger, HUNTINGDON, who, contrary to general expectation, is accommodated in no better style than his fellow-convicts. Among the females is the celebrated Mrs. ROBINSON, the "Veiled Murderess," and Mrs. LITTLE, the husband-poisoner. The great body of the prisoners seem to be quite young.

The International Horse Fair commenced yesterday at Watertown, on the Black River Park grounds, and opened with a fair exhibition of horses. Over two hundred entries have been made, among them some of the most celebrated horses in the country.

The New-Haven Blues, consisting of a captain, two lieutenants, five sergeants, four corporals, and thirty-two privates, visited this City yesterday, and were subsequently entertained by the Highwood Guard of Hoboken. Both companies then proceeded to Boston, where they will remain till Friday, when they will go to New-Haven, and then the Highwood Guard will return to Hoboken on Saturday.

A meeting of bricklayers, opposed to a strike, or the formation of a society, was held last evening at Jackson Hall, Greenwich-avenue. The meeting was largely attended, and those present expressed their determination not to join any society.

The Stock market was one per cent. lower on the Western Road shares yesterday, the weakest being Galena and Chicago, at 78⅜ at the close. New-York Central comparatively steady, closing 84⅛@84¼ ℔ cent. The Money market tends to a 7 ℔ cent. standard, at which the supply is likely to be very easy. A number of the borrowers are still supplied at 6 ℔ cent.

Desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were freely purchased at a further improvement in prices. Cotton was in demand. Provisions were less active. Hay, Hops and Sugars were in fair request. Honey attracted more attention. Rice, Fish, Seeds, Hemp, Coffee, Metals, Naval Stores, Tallow and Whisky were quiet. The Freight engagements were less extensive. There were 475 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Live Stock Markets there was a diminished supply of beef cattle for this week's market.

The total receipts at all the City Markets for the week ending yesterday, numbered 4,296 beeves, 129 milch cows, 534 veal calves, 14,416 sheep and lambs, and 4,569 live hogs. At the general weekly market of Tuesday and Wednesday, most of the cattle sold at rates fully equivalent to ½c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, above the current prices of the previous market. The yards were all cleared out before night. The prices ranged at 9½c.@9¾c. for the first grades, and from that down to 7c. for poor qualities—the average of all the sales being about 8½c. Milch cows are still slow of sale, at former low quotations. Veal calves, being in smaller numbers, sold pretty readily at last week's rates. Sheep and lambs, though in full supply, have advanced about 25c. ℔ head. Live hogs are in fair supply, and sell at former quotations.

Popular Sovereignty.

ELI THAYER, Republican Member of Congress from Massachusetts, is a thorough believer in Popular Sovereignty. He scouts the whole system of Congressional intervention in the affairs of the Territories. He would have the people thereof left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way,"—without any interference from Congress or the Federal Government. He believes they have a right thus to govern themselves; he thinks they can do it far more wisely and honestly than the Federal authorities can govern them; and he has not the remotest shadow of a doubt that the interests of freedom would be perfectly safe if left in their hands.

Mr. THAYER has acted upon these convictions in Congress. He voted with half a dozen other Republicans against the bill repealing the laws of New-Mexico which permit Slavery within that Territory,—and thus defeated the bill. He has acted with a good deal of independence and courage in maintaining his position on this question,—and the result is a strong effort, in the ranks of his own party, to prevent his reelection. Mr. THAYER makes fight at home, just as gallantly as he did in Kansas and at Washington. He means to contest every inch of the ground, and has thus far a very strong current of popular opinion in his support. The machinery of the party is against him; the result, therefore, is doubtful.

We should be very sorry to see Mr. THAYER defeated—not from any overweening attachment to his theory of Popular Sovereignty, but because his defeat will signalize a great lack of toleration and liberality in the Republican Party. That he is thoroughly devoted, heart and soul, to the interests of free labor everywhere,—and that he has done more, practically, for their advancement than almost any other man in the country, all concede. He organized and directed the Emigration movement from New-England, which did more to rescue Kansas from Slavery, than all the efforts of politicians. He has set on foot a similar movement in Virginia, which cannot fail to tell powerfully on the social economy and domestic institutions of that State. He is active, intelligent, untiring and enthusiastic in pushing free labor into close and active competition with slave labor wherever it can be done; and this he regards as the great, practical agency by which Slavery must be eventually supplanted. He has less faith than Mr. SUMNER and some other conspicuous Massachusetts Anti-Slavery agitators in epithets and denunciation, and a good deal more in the laws of social economy and common sense. His labors have, therefore, been eminently practical and effective; and their results have been reached without arousing those intense personal animosities which have done so much, in other quarters, to check all inquiry into the subject.

The services of such a man are of a good deal more importance to the Republican Party and to the country at large, than any theoretical opinions on the subject of Territorial Government. Whether Congress has, or has not, power to exclude Slavery from the Territories by law, is a matter of secondary importance altogether. The main thing is to keep Slavery out;—and it is much better, in every aspect of the case, that this should be done by the people themselves than by Federal law. So long, therefore, as Slavery is not likely to go into the Territories, it is worse than folly to insist on its exclusion by act of Congress. Mr. THAYER insists that, if the whole question is left to the free, unbiassed, independent action of the people of the Territories, Slavery will not be admitted into a single one of them,—for the simple reason that it is against the interest of the settlers to have it there. They go there to better their fortunes,—to provide for themselves and their families,—to build up schools, churches, manufactures, arts, and all the attendants and instruments of a high social development. Slavery is incompatible with such a state of society as they seek to establish, and therefore they will not have it. The whole history of the country demonstrates conclusively that, in a fair contest between free and slave labor, the former has nothing whatever to fear. Mr. THAYER is, therefore, in favor of an open field, and of relying more on the principles of social growth,—the inevitable and invincible laws of political economy, and the instinctive sentiment of the people, than upon Federal legislation, for the preservation of the Territories from Slavery. We should be very sorry to believe that the Republican Party was not strong enough or liberal enough to tolerate such a faith as this.

Democratic Corruption.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives some rather startling details of Democratic malfeasance and official corruption. The story is but a repetition of what we have heard from other sources. The developments which were brought to light by the energetic efforts of the Covode Committee had prepared the public to believe almost any story of official misconduct, and to regard the honesty of Federal office-holders as the exception rather than the rule; so that supplementary disclosures, no matter how remarkable, have come to be considered simply as illustrations of the original text. The exposures of our Detroit cotemporary refer exclusively to the affairs of Wayne County, but the record is sufficiently ample, especially when so small an area of territory proved itself able to sustain such grievous burdens as those which were imposed upon it by a Democratic Administration.

Last year, the Board of Supervisors of Detroit was wholly Democratic. It was supported in its schemes of public plunder by a Democratic Board of County Auditors. By the collusion of these two bodies, a County tax of $90,000 was imposed, and the citizens paid it. This year, it so happens that a majority of the Board of Supervisors is Republican. The same Board of Auditors has again asked for the sum of $90,000, and when requested to furnish estimates in detail, virtually refused, replying that the appropriation "was needed for County orders and officers' salaries." The Republicans, not relishing this insult, refused to pass the appropriation, cutting it down to $60,000, and thus saving the snug sum of $30,000 to the treasury. Again, the administration of the affairs of the office of Sheriff of Wayne County shows the following comparison:—during the Republican term of two years, the expenses to the county were $20,648, while the expenditure during the incumbency of the Democratic Sheriff, for a period of eight months only, was $29,000, or at the rate of about $40,000 *per annum*,—nearly double that of the same office during the late Republican administration. Once more, the Republican Prosecuting Attorney expended $1,589 during his last term of office, convicting 54 criminals; the Democratic Attorney spending $3,206, and convicting but 46 persons. These are a few items from the catalogue with which the citizens of Detroit have been edified. The disposition of the sums so recklessly squandered is no secret. The money filched from the Treasury of the City has been freely used for political purposes,—not, as in New-York, devoted to the personal uses of a corrupt Common Council, for in this case it was an Auditing Board, consisting of but few members, which had the control of the expenditure. Party paupers were openly supported upon the funds plundered from the Treasury, and parties known to be dishonest were continued in office through the personal intercession of the ringleaders who engineered the work of robbery.

Nor have the exposures of Federal intrigue and corruption proved sufficiently powerful to prevent the spread of bribery through other States. The Breckinridge State Executive Committee of Ohio—JOHN DAWSON, Chairman, and WM. NEAL, Secretary—have just sent to every Federal office-holder in that State a significant circular, in which the following passage occurs:

> "The Central Committee, under the direction of the meeting which appointed it, *have had the duty imposed upon it of reminding you that all who are occupying official positions are expected to contribute to the expenses of the campaign.* It is hoped, therefore, that you will respond promptly to this notice, and that *you will not regard the sum of fifty dollars too much for you to advance.*"

It is clear, therefore, that the Administration bases its hopes for this campaign upon the terrors of compulsion and the open use of bribes. The game has been played with success before, as in Pennsylvania in 1856, and may yet be used with advantage in the course of the pending campaign, if not carefully watched and its players checkmated. It is gratifying to know that in at least one instance in Ohio, this fulmination of the Administration met a ludicrous rebuff. A copy of the Dawson circular was addressed to one H. MICKEY, who occupies the high and lucrative position of Postmaster in the little village of Shelby, but, in his case, the Federal seed fell upon stony ground, and utterly failed to bear fruit. "I spurn your demand," quoth Mr. MICKEY, "as an offered bribe for the paltry place of a few official crumbs." The Postmaster of Shelby says he is, and can be nothing but a Democrat; but denies the right of his party to coerce him into doing that which he regards as dishonorable. When such reproaches are wrung from men of their own ranks, the Democracy should consider their steps. These concurrent testimonies from the West to the corruption of the creatures of the Federal Administration carry their own commentary.

Voluntary Servitude.

One of those instances which now and then show the silver lining of Slavery, occurred on Tuesday, at Philadelphia. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, that moral sleuth-hound, whose scent for the slave is as keen as that of the most accomplished Cuban beagle, discovered in the person of a female servant, attendant upon a Mr. CONQUEST, of Virginia, now residing in Philadelphia, an involuntary victim of the great wrong. The girl, it was reasonable to presume, could not be acquainted with her rights. In the true evangelical spirit, WILLIAMSON seems to have indoctrinated her with the principles of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court; and gaining a momentary influence over her mind, procured her signature to an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* addressed to Judge LUDLOW, of the Quarter Sessions. The writ was granted; the slave was produced; and there, in the presence of the multitude, did that faithful colored woman attest her undying loyalty to the best of masters, and her determination not only to adhere to him among the actual temptations to liberty, but to return with him, if need were, to the house of bondage itself. She stated that she had received nothing but kindness from the respondent,—the latest exhibition of his generous temper being that "he had taken her all around town, and shown her all the sights:" and with an acute sense of the proprieties of life, worthy of the purest Caucasian, she declared that after such delicate attentions "she did not think it would be honorable to leave him."

Chagrined at a result so little to be anticipated, the Abolitionists left the field, and CONQUEST resumed his negro.

Now the cunning of the transaction appears in this: The master, conscious of *the* precarious tenure of his property, and prescient of the efforts of her Abolitionist tempters, *had* indulged the girl with a survey of the city and its sights. We may take for granted that a practical turn was given to this expedition; and that among the purlieus laid open to the inquisitive eyes of the negress were such localities as Lombard, Elizabeth, South and Shippen streets, the haunts of the free colored population of Philadelphia. What the girl must there have seen must necessarily have qualified the aspirations, if any, she had previously entertained for Freedom. Poverty and suffering; rags insufficient for decent shelter to the limbs; eager hunger in hollow eyes and cheeks; sloth, vice and misery, on all sides, are the attractions presented by Liberty in those particular quarters. The negroes of Philadelphia are in the aggregate in a far lower social position than those of any other Northern city. Instances of individual enterprise, and of pecuniary, moral, and intellectual elevation are not uncommon; but the inert mass of the African population, herded together in its own accustomed district, presents all the worst characteristics of the race; and the unhappiest results of sudden freedom. No wonder that from such sights, the servant of an indulgent master should derive a lesson of contentment. When freedom has no better equivalents to offer for a lifelong home and comfortable subsistence, without care or undue labor, freedom, although embodied in the person of the persuasive PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, will be likely to fail in its proselytism. Perhaps it was after SINA had signed the application for the benefits of the *habeas corpus*, that this eventful ride was taken.

Were professional Abolitionists penetrable with ordinary common sense, they might learn to refrain from this special department of labor. Repeatedly have they sought to decoy away the personal attendants of Southern masters, and in nearly every instance has the difficulty in the way of success been found to be the attachment of the slave for his owner. The truth is, it is not the Southern household servant who feels the pinch of servitude. Comfortably housed, lavishly fed, indulged, and very often spoiled, their lives are easily indolent; and their daily intercourse with the white members of the family seldom fails to inspire mutual feelings of attachment. The Abolitionist offers no substitute for these comforts—no guarantee against an unprovided old age; and with the better intelligence acquired by association with the master's household, the domestic negro has forecast enough to study these little considerations, to and shrink from the change. And, it is needless to say, with every such defeat of the Abolitionist, the advocates of the institution are furnished with a mischievously plausible demonstration of its gentle and patriarchal character. Whether similar inducements held out to hands upon rice, cotton or sugar plantations, where the hard fare and heavy lash of the overseer, the unchanging diet of meal and bacon, the long day of incessant labor, and the short night of rest in negro quarters, less habitable than the stalls of the master's horses, constitute the hopeless and changeless routine of a life,—is a question respecting which there need be very little doubt. But these subjects of experiment unfortunately rarely come within the reach of the Abolitionist empiric; his labors are confined to those who are really free, and exert their freedom by adhering to ascertained means of living.

The Resurrection of Muscle.

One of the most curious of the "signs of the times," with which the public has recently been edified, is the large space occupied by the subject of gymnastics in the debates of the American Institute of Instruction. What with the steady preaching of the school of muscular Christianity during the past few years, and the more recent practical illustration of the power of the human arm so kindly afforded to the civilized world by our distinguished countryman JOHN C. HEENAN, Esq., the human body has attained to a dignity and importance in the eyes of instructors of youth which a quarter of a century ago, few people were sanguine enough to hope that it would ever enjoy. From being thoroughly scorned and despised as a very vile hindrance to the workings of the soul, it has come to be looked upon as something to be petted and developed at any cost—something which has to be got into thorough order, before anything whatever can be expected of the intellect.

A Committee of the Institute of Instruction, appointed to examine the mode of developing muscle practiced and taught by a distinguished gymnast, and listening with interest to the details of an interview between that gentleman and the renowned pugilist, we presume is now satisfied that the mode adopted by the latter, of strengthening the muscles of his shoulder, is worthy of adoption in all schools.

Odd as this incident may seem to those still under the influence of those ancestral traditions which made the body the special domain of Satan, it is entitled to the sincerest sympathy and interest of all who are at all desirous of seeing the next generation worthy of the work which we shall bequeath to them. We are glad to find that the pugilists have after all inflicted no real damage upon the great cause of Muscle, and that the public has not begun to sneer at strong arms because bullies and blackguards employ them in mutual disfigurement. And we are especially glad that those who make it their business to look after the cause of education are giving it a full share of their attention and encouragement; because, if the truth must be told, whatever gymnastics are to do for the American nation, must be done in the main amongst the young. Not only is it true that it is "difficult to make old dogs learn new tricks," but it is also lamentably true that it is all but impossible to get middle-aged men engaged in trade and professions to keep up the daily use of dumb bells, and Indian clubs,—to run a mile every morning to improve their wind, kick a football to enlarge their calves, or row three miles before breakfast for the development of their flexor and extensor muscles. It is even useless to lecture the greater number of them upon the impropriety of riding to their places of business in stages and carriages instead of going a-foot. They all know perfectly well that they ought to take regular exercise, and are all more or less familiar with what are called "the laws of health," but they don't take the needful amount of exercise, and the reason is that they have no time and no inclination. The demands of society—as constituted in America—upon every one of its members, are enormous and imperious, and cannot be evaded. Our laws of propriety are so formed as to impose upon almost every man in the community the necessity of building up his own fortunes, and the immense store of undeveloped resources which the country contains makes the work of building up a fortune, frequently as it is rewarded by success, one of unequaled toil and difficulty. Nature has given us much to do, and has made us eager to do it; and in the rush of competition which now fills every walk in life, it is vain to ask men who know they can only succeed by outstripping their neighbors, to step aside and indulge in daily calisthenics.

Moreover, the growing luxury which marks all our habits has added to the intensity of the toil which the condition of the country already imposes on us. Society now-a-days requires every man to live in a style which only few find it easy to meet; and human nature in American cities has not yet reached the heroic pitch of preferring good lungs to fine furniture. The rage for "foreign gewgaws" still continues, and, in spite of the patriotic exhortations of our protective neighbor, the *Tribune*, is likely to continue; and every father of a family is, unhappily, so anxious to have his share of them, that in the majority of cases he will run the risk of consumption or dyspepsia a thousand times, sooner than forego his chance in the *mêlée*.

Whatever is to be done for the national health, therefore, by physical training, must be done in the main amongst the young. The lungs and the digestion must be prepared for the awful wear and tear of active life in the schools and colleges. The institutes and academies and universities must send up recruits who can stand the long marches and the wet bivouacs, as well as face the fire. The time will probably yet come when the middle-aged American will be a less hard-worked animal than he is now; but for the next generation or two the lawyers and editors and merchants will, in all likelihood, have to get through life as best they may, with such muscle and nerves as they brought with them into the field at twenty-one.

Crops and Politics.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, with a piety that cannot be too warmly applauded, has brought the Breckinridge-Lane movement to trial at the bar of Providence. It says:

> "Throughout the whole Cotton States, with here and there an exception, the prospect for crops was never more flattering than this year, up to about the time of the disruption of the Democracy at Baltimore, June 23. The soil was generally well prepared and in good time, the crops got in early, and the rains just such as farmers and planters required. Nothing more or better was wanted, or hoped for, than the goodly prospect which the fields everywhere presented up to the date before mentioned.
>
> Since then, alas! what a change has come upon the land. It would seem as if the special curse of Heaven had interposed to prevent the fanatic madness of men. The rains were withheld, the earth became parched, the heavens were turned to brass, storm and tempest have raged, the fairest promise the light ever shone on has turned to ashes, ere the harvest has come. The Ruler of all has, apparently by natural causes, prevented, at least for this time, a Southern Confederacy of Cotton States. These States cannot possibly produce this year provisions for their own consumption for the ensuing twelve months. Build an impassable wall around the Cotton States, and within the year famine and murder and all wild lawlessness will run riot through the land. This is not the time to dissolve the union of these Confederate States, and to organize a Cotton Confederacy."

If, as a general principle, the *Chronicle* can obtain currency for the idea that the Ruler of All is devoted to the preservation of the Union, and visits those who desire its disruption with plagues not dissimilar from those poured upon Egypt, the country is not to be despaired of. But there would be many difficulties, we fear, in the way of impressing this belief upon such hardened hearts as YANCEY'S, and COBB'S, and DAVIS'; and, indeed, it would be well if they did not push the argument to an extreme which the *Chronicle* might find embarrassing; for, while the South is visited with its deficient harvest and ill-promising crops, the North is deluged with the abundance of Heaven. Never have our granaries been more plethoric. There will be surplus sufficient to feed nations. Is this plenty, the *Chronicle* may be asked, any proof that Heaven, while justly dissatisfied with the behavior of the Democracy at Baltimore, is well pleased with the Republican proceedings at Chicago? And what, in that case, can it answer?

Poetry and Art in Germany.

The Germans are certainly the most devoted hero-worshipers of the world. They had an Art-Congress, Aug. 6, at Dusseldorf, and after many beautiful fireworks, a capital dinner, and many toasts, drunk with all the honors in good Rhine wine, the Court-painter, DIETZ, arose, and apropos of the great Schiller Festival, proposed that painting should now be honored as poetry had been. It was accordingly voted that on the 20th May, 1871, the four hundredth birthday of ALBERT DURER, should be sumptuously and worthily celebrated. A committee, of which LESSING and SCHIRMER are named members, was at once appointed, and a subscription, amounting to 110 thalers, taken up towards founding a central fund to make preparations for the coming event. Certainly man's gift of "looking before and after," was never more distinctly exercised.

In regard to the SCHILLER commemoration, it was announced that the fund at Berlin now amounts to 33,000 thalers; and the authorities of the Prussian capital open a competition to all German artists at home or abroad, for designs to be sent in to the magistracy down to Oct. 1, 1861. The conditions are that the monument shall be a statue of SCHILLER, in bronze, standing between nine and ten German feet in height, with a pedestal in bronze, marble or granite. This must be adorned with reliefs in bronze; it must correspond in style with the opera house, opposite which it is to stand, must be not more than one hundred feet deep, and no wider than the middle portion of the opera house. The artist must also bear in mind that a pendant statue to GOETHE is to be erected in the same neighborhood.

Minor Topics.

—As this is a year of princes, it may greatly gratify our readers to know that the heir of Spain, the Prince of the Asturias, has made his appearance in public life at the mature age of *two and a-half*. His Royal Highness, at a grand reception at San Ildefonso, wore a dress of sky-blue *glacé* silk with silver buttons, and a straw-hat with scarlet velvet band, and behaved "with great dignity." Also that the Prince EUGENE of Russia, aged 11, who is now staying at Torquay, in England, on being recently assaulted by a man with a cane, fell upon his assailant with an umbrella, and, valorously defending himself, drove his enemy to flight.

—The extraordinary weather of the present year seems to be confined to no particular region of the world. The times are everywhere out of joint in one way or another. On the 22d of July a terrific tempest broke over Valencia, in Spain, at noon of a clear day. In two hours' time the river Turia was swollen to a torrent, and overflowed, drowning a number of unfortunate women who were washing clothes on its banks, so brief was the notice given, and so tremendous the body of water which fell. After two hours of wind and rain, the sky suddenly cleared and the temperature fell several degrees, the day continuing clear and cool until night.

—Col. CHARRAS, one of the Republican French exiles, and not unknown in this country, has joined the army of GARIBALDI.

Columbus and the Prince of Wales.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the evening papers has had a suggestion that the visit of the Prince of Wales would be a favorable occasion for the inauguration of a monument to CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, and that His Royal Highness should be invited to join in the ceremony. The idea deserves to be cordially and promptly seconded. New-York should have a monument to the courageous and adventurous navigator—and it should be one which would reflect credit on our City, and, as far as can be done, atone for the neglect with which, in this respect, his memory has been hitherto treated throughout the New-World. Will not the Historical or the Geographical Society take the matter in hand at once?

S.

We hope not. What possible connection the visit of the Prince of Wales has with the discovery of America, we cannot understand. Nor do we see the slightest sense in making that visit the "occasion" for inaugurating a monument to COLUMBUS. It is no more an occasion for that than for fencing the Park, or cleaning the streets, or hanging a swindling Alderman in front of the City Hall. Indeed, either of these useful performances would be much more appropriate to the occasion of the Prince's visit than the ceremony referred to by our correspondent.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S.—Mrs. JOHN WOOD took her benefit last night. We will not say the house was crowded, for language is at a loss on such an occasion. Before the performance commenced, some hundreds of people, who had bought their tickets, but were unable to obtain seats, exchanged them for another night. Every inch of standing room was appropriated, and probably if the theatre could have been suddenly doubled, its size would not have had "verge enough" for those who sought admission. The performances were the "American Cousin" and a *petit* comedy, well known to the *habitués* of theatres, called "Jenny Lind." It was anticipated that Mrs. WOOD would make a speech, but Mr. JEFFERSON said that she was too nervous, and very amiably and adroitly addressed the audience in her behalf—thanking them for the overflowing audience which Mrs. WOOD had deservedly attracted, informing them also that his own benefit would occur on Friday. Mr. JEFFERSON needs no ovation, but he deserves one.

—Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, has been unfortunate. On going into his wine cellar a few days since he found that his stock of liquors had decreased in an alarming manner—that it had in fact vanished entirely. His suspicions at once rested upon a young man who acted as chief butler. By procuring his speedy arrest he recovered nearly $100 worth of wines and brandies and $25 in money, the proceeds of the sales which had been effected. The Governor did not relish this method of converting him to total abstinence principles.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

New Project of the Administration---A Quarrel with Spain---A Bold Stroke for Cuba.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

It is believed that our moribund Administration is preparing to "run a muck" in the Gulf of Mexico, with a view, not of seriously fulfilling its duties in the restoration of law and order to our unhappy neighbors, but to take advantage of the presence and intentions of the Spanish force assembled and expected at Vera Cruz to pick a quarrel with the recently victorious forces of her most Catholic Majesty, and strip them of the laurels just plucked from Moorish battle-fields.

The President having lost, by Mr. CAVE JOHNSON'S decision, the credit of the only act of energy which has distinguished his ricketty rule, is determined, it is asserted, to make a bold strike for Cuba, with a view to wind up, by a grand martial pyrotechnic display, the inglorious career he leaves to be chronicled.

The greatest activity certainly prevails in our Navy-yards; an imposing array of guns is being concentrated at Vera Cruz; expresses have been running daily between Bedford Springs and the Navy Department; and the foreign diplomatists have all been telegraphed to return back to Washington for purposes of observation and perhaps remonstrance. Mr. McLEAN has received sailing orders for the third time; and it is quite possible that a last and desperate effort will be shortly made to raise the cry of "Mexico and Cuba," as the only watchword capable of rallying the Democratic Party for the defeat of the Republicans.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The scale of progression for rating letters forwarded by the Bremen and Hamburg mails has recently been modified so as to charge single rates of postage on each letter or packet not exceeding a half-ounce, charging an additional rate for each additional half or fractional part of a half ounce. This new scale is the same as that adopted in the United States for domestic letters, and goes into operation immediately.

The Minot Ledge Lighthouse, at the entrance of Boston Harbor, will be illuminated, for the first time, Nov. 5, and not Sept. 1, as has been erroneously reported.

Flag-officer STRIBLING, of the East India Squadron, officially reports that Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS were endeavoring to settle the difficulties with the Chinese without resorting to force.

The Commissioner of Patents has given his hearty concurrence in a proposition for the erection of statues to the memory of great American inventors, the expense to be defrayed by private subscription. Niches will probably be prepared in the Patent-office building for the reception of such statues.

It has already been stated in the papers that the Austrian Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN contemplates a visit to this country. Commander MAURY has just received a letter from his Imperial Highness, of which the following is a copy:

TRIESTE, June 11, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I read with the greatest pleasure your treatise on *The Winds at Sea*, and now return my grateful thanks for this interesting publication, as well as for the most valuable sailing directions, of which you very kindly made me, and the Austrian navy a present.

I avail myself of this opportunity for sending you the meteorological diary, kept within the last months during my trip to South America, on board His Imperial Majesty's steamer *Elizabeth*. Be pleased to accept it as a small contribution to the observations you suggested, and in which all seafaring nations are now assiduously engaged. May it serve you a proof that our small navy, appreciating also the full weight and extent of your eminent results, strives to add something to a work which all enlightened seamen praise as the highest improvement in the nautical science. I deeply regret not having been able to pay a visit to the northern part of the transatlantic Continent, for I thus lost the opportunity of making your personal acquaintance, and of expressing to you in words my highest esteem. As I soon intend to undertake a voyage to the United States, I trust I shall then have the pleasure of seeing you.

Most sincerely yours,
FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN,
Archduke of Austria.

To Capt. M. S. MAURY, Superintendent of the United States Observatory, Washington.

Movements of the President.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The President met with a most enthusiastic reception here this evening on his arrival from Bedford Springs. He is now addressing a large audience from the balcony of the Revere House, and his remarks are evidently listened to with the greatest interest and satisfaction.

THE PRINCE IN MONTREAL.

The Great Musical Festival—Trial of Fire-Engines---Review of the Volunteers--Torchlight Procession, &c.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Musical Festival last night in honor of the Prince, was a very successful affair. It lasted five hours and upwards of 8,000 persons were present. On the platform were one hundred and fifty performers who commenced the evening's entertainment by playing various selected pieces. This was followed by a cantata composed for the occasion by the Philharmonic Society. The whole terminated by a grand operatic morceau by STRAKOSCH'S troupe.

The Prince and suite arrived at 10 P. M., when the House rose and cheered vigorously, the band striking up "God Save the Queen." The Prince applauded the cantata. The Prince left at 11½ o'clock, when he was again lustily cheered. Lady FRANKLIN was present.

A banquet was given, last evening, to the Boston Fusileers.

A trial of fire engines took place yesterday, the prize being a silver trumpet worth $150. It was won by the Brockville Engine, built in Boston. After the match a Plattsburg engine threw a higher stream than the winner.

To-day a review of the garrison and volunteers took place.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 29—P. M.

The review to-day passed off tolerably well. The Prince complimented the officers on the appearance and discipline of the troops, and then left for Isle Dorval above the Lachine Rapids. He crossed over to the island in boat from the *Valorous*, escorted by a dozen large Hudson Bay canoes manned by *voyaguers*. After his arrival he partook of a lunch, and then enjoyed himself in paddling about in a canoe. He returned to the city in the evening. To-night there is a grand torchlight procession in his honor.

Cricket Match—Canada vs. The United States.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The cricket match between Canada and the United States commenced to-day, with the following result: Canada, first innings, 42; United States, first innings, 165; Canada, second innings, 21, with three wickets to go down.

The Duke of Newcastle notified the Committee that the Prince of Wales desired to visit the grounds, and he will probably do so to-morrow.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS, &C.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

A split took place this morning in the nominating Convention of the First Senatorial District. The Convention refused to entertain resolutions indorsing Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency. Ex-Mayor VAUX, the Douglas candidate for the nomination of State Senator, thereupon withdrew his name, and the Douglasites retired from the Convention. Hon. SAMUEL S. RANDALL, who is in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, was then nominated. Mr. VAUX will probably run as an independent candidate.

READING, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

At the Democratic Convention, S. E. PUGANA was nominated for Congress for the full term, and J. R. MCKINTY for the short term.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Franklin County Convention adopted resolutions yesterday recognizing DOUGLAS and JOHNSON as the regular candidates.

Declination of Sam Houston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Gen. HOUSTON has declined being a candidate for the Presidency, and earnestly presses a union of all conservative Union men upon one ticket.

Nomination for Congress in Vermont.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Democrats of the Second District of Vermont, have nominated PHILANDER PERRIN, for Congress.

Nomination for Congress in Michigan.

ADRIAN, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

SALATHIEL C. COFFINBURY, of St. Joseph County, was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Second District, at Cold Water, yesterday.

Nomination for Congress in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Second District, held at Prairie du Chien, to-day, nominated J. D. REYMERT for Congress.

The Great International Horse Fair at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The great International Horse Fair opened this morning, on the Black River Park grounds, under very flattering circumstances. The exhibition of horses has been very fine.

The opening of the Fair was a grand cavalcade of all horses entered for premiums, numbering some two hundred, which formed a procession of nearly half a mile in length.

Over two hundred entries have been made up to this evening. The celebrated horses *Tom Jefferson* and *St. Lawrence Maid* have just arrived. *Ethan Allen* was on the grounds to-day, and exhibited great speed. He will remain until the close of the Fair.

The First Telegram from Nebraska.

BROWNSVILLE, N. T., Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The people of Nebraska send by this the first telegram from Nebraska, greeting to the States. The Missouri and Western Telegraph line was completed to this place to-day, and the first office in Nebraska formally opened. Our citizens are jubilant over the event.

The weather is excessively hot. Thermometer 104 in the shade to-day at noon.

Fire at Galena, Illinois, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

The city hotel at Galena, was destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. Loss $14,000, no insurance.

A man named AUGILBERGER, and two children were drowned in Fox River near Butte des Marts, Wisconsin, last Saturday. The bodies were recovered Monday.

The telegraph to St. Paul, Minnesota, was opened to-day.

Obituary.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

JACOB STRADER, an old citizen, died here yesterday morning.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

JEAN BAPTISTE FAIRBOULT, one of the earliest pioneers of the Western country, died at Fairboult, Minn., on Monday, aged 87. He had lived on the frontier 67 years.

Fatal Accident at Wheeling, Va.

WHEELING, Thursday, Aug. 29.

Mrs. DANIEL STEENROD was killed, and her son, Hon. LEWIS STEENROD, fatally injured to-day, by being thrown from a carriage down an embankment.

A VISIT TO SING SING.

Who are There, Why they are There, and What they are Doing There.

Pete Dawson, Joe Coburn, Jim Glass, the Forger Huntington, and Mrs. Robinson, the "Veiled Murderess."

Periodically, a visit to the State Prison at Sing Sing becomes an act of propriety, in view of the ever-changing aspects of the little world that exists within those dreary walls. The crowds who came to the Camp-Meeting, last week, furnished a continual influx of curious visitors, anxious to take a peep, if but once in life, at the strange and impressive scenes visible inside the doors where no man seeks to enter except with the express understanding that it is his privilege to retire at will. One of the TIMES' reporters found himself numbered with this curious crowd on a sunshiny afternoon, and, like the rest, presented himself at the guard-house on the hill before the prison, to await the good pleasure of the presiding griffin, popularly supposed to be pacing a well-worn walk, and hugging a formidable musket at this point. Said griffin presented, on this occasion, the aspect of a handsome, youngish man, with a mustache commanding the instant approbation of an eye whose æsthetical proclivities were orthodox—for, in these hirsute days, admiration of shaven and shorn lips, cheeks and chin, is no orthodoxy in æsthetics. Presiding griffin was made acquainted with our reporter's desires, when he made immediate and courteous response, in a pleasant tone of voice, "Well, you'll have to wait a spell." So, taking a seat by the side of the griffin, the reporter waited a spell, and employed his eyes in admiring the beautiful scene visible from this elevated point. The west shore of the Hudson, with the bright waters between, formed the picture—a picture which some acquaintance with the various views on the Hudson permits us to say is not surpassed on that river, and, consequently, not in the world. On the right hand, Haverstraw Bay; on the left, Tappaan Zee; dotted with innumerable sail, and gleaming in the bright Midsummer sun; on the western shore, Haverstraw dimly visible just above, with the towering peak of the High Torn Mountain overshadowing the clustering houses; directly opposite where we sit, Rockland Lake, cuddled picturesquely on the hill-side, in a nook that set out to make a gap in the mountain range, but for some reason unexplained did not carry out that purpose; below, the Hook Mountain, bulging forward and upward like a type of American progress in civilization (which, report has it, you know, is ever "onward and upward"); and Nyack village lying in beauty near the rugged mountain's side; gradually sloping shore between, and Piermont in the dim distance. Altogether, a picture among ten thousand other American land and water scapes.

A young man in a costume hitherto associated, in the unsophisticated mind, with gentlemen of the Dan Rice order, recalled our reporter to the consciousness of his whereabouts. The costume exhibited a blue stripe running round the young man's leg on a white ground, as to pants. Cap, shirt, vest and shoes had the same variegated peculiarity. What the young man—being a prisoner—was doing out here in the free air, we did not know, but as he was busy, refrained from asking him. Inside this guard-house the walls were loaded with rifles, but whether the rifles were loaded or not, was not clear. They were of the breech-loading description, and were very puckerish-looking arrangements. It was a comfort to see them reposing there so peacefully; a rifle presents a much more cheerful aspect when one has a side view of it, than when the view is had from a point facing the muzzle.

A gentleman in a damaged hat and a linen coat having arrived, the mustached griffin pointed at him with a lead pencil, and signified that it would be well to follow his guidance; down a few stone steps, into an office where Mr. JAMES T. COLLYER, a courteous and Christian gentleman, presides, and receives from visitors a small fee in return for the freedom of the prison. Over the stairway down which we now passed was the following inscription:

> "The way of the transgressor is hard."
> *Prov. xiii.*

Thoughtful sentence! How many are the "transgressors" who have realized the force of this truth for the first time on beholding it thus written above the entrance to the living death to which they have been for a longer or shorter time condemned! We passed first into the prison, where are the cells—a cool, sweet-smelling, clean, whitewashed, but gloomy place—and through this at once into the inner court of the premises, where we presently beheld a large quantity, and various qualities, of the gents, in the variegated costume. I say various qualities, for there were the young and the old, the handsome and the unattractive, the hardened and the modest, the new-comer and the old resident—the latter generally easily distinguished by their don't-care-a-dive air, and the *sang froid* with which they would submit to or return the visitor's stare. The first workshop entered was the woolen factory. Work had not yet commenced, as it was the hour of noon; but the convicts were lolling about at ease, while the keeper sat on an elevation like a primitive throne, where, with a rattan cane for a sceptre, he kept a watchful eye on his subjects. Here were seen piles on piles of the striped cloth from which the variegated costumes were evidently com-piled. Thence, through the saw-mill, the hat factory, (where large quantities of fashionable soft hats are made,) the foundry and the dye-works, in all of which the men were lolling at ease. When we entered the next shop—the blanket-shop—the work of the afternoon had commenced. Mature reflection on our reporter's part decides his opinion, that if the work of the convicts in the Sing Sing State Prison is not hard work, then the hard work is not done in this world, but is reserved for a worse place than Sing Sing, and a worse world than this present.

The carpet-weaving shops, the harness-trimmings shop, and the shoe-shop, were visited next, in their order. In the harness-trimmings shop, the reporter noticed four men who wore the heavy ball and chain that signify refractory inclinations. These four men proved to be four of the six who recently attempted to escape, as the reader will remember, but were brought back after a desperate struggle, in which one man was shot and killed. Each of these men wore a countenance of the most villainous description—none more so in the whole prison. One of them was brought hither from White Plains, from the window of the jail at which place he had been thrown by a fellow-prisoner, and ever since his arrival at Sing Sing he had gone about with a crutch and stick, until it was demonstrated, at his recent attempt to escape, that those pieces of furniture were more ornamental than useful to him. In the shop where tapestry carpets are manufactured, the face of the virtuous Mr. PETER DAWSON, of dance-house fame, was noticed. It is said that PETE, hearing of the renomination of Gov. MORGAN, entertains hopes of being restored to the world he so much adorned, at an early day. We suspect this will prove but a hallucination. In the cooper-shop, among a group of muscular fellows who were at work at a mammoth grinding or leveling-stone for staves, we saw the shoulder-hitter, JOE COBURN, who stabbed a policeman in the Eighth Ward. Sitting on a bench here, was the well-remembered JIM GLASS, a life-prisoner, for shooting a fellow-man. He has a brother here, also in for life. In an adjoining shop, our reporter noticed a tonsorial operation going on, A barber was shaving a prisoner, as all the prisoners are shaved once a week; such a clean-faced set of fellows as there are here, on the whole, you never saw elsewhere, probably. Our reporter stroked his beard affectionately, and registered a silent vow never to part with his hirsute appendage, except on compulsion. It would, at the very least, in our opinion, be the reverse of pleasant to find one's nose held in the fingers of this prison-barber, whose name is KING, but who is a prisoner for life, and has already served fourteen years.

There are various more or less grave reflections passing through the mind of the thoughtful visitor here, but the contemplation of a man doomed to imprisonment *for life*, has in it something solemn and akin to awe. This is truly the living death. This is the animated, breathing corpse of a man who once inhaled the air of the free world, but who shall breathe it no more again forever! This is the man who by a horrible crime has made himself an alien forever from society, and cut himself off from companionship with the humanity he has outraged, and with whom his impulses are forevermore at war. This is he! "The way of the transgressor is hard."

Having concluded the tour of the shops, a glance was taken at the apartments where HUNTINGDON, the forger, is at work. We found him sitting quietly in an elegantly carpeted office—a right sumptuous apartment for a prison. He was clothed in the striped stuff worn by all the prisoners, but his well-kept hair and his elegantly booted feet deprived him of the air common to those surrounding him. His sallow face bore a pleasant smile as he spoke to our companion, (for the uncommunicative guide, be it understood, had been displaced ere this by a friendly gentleman who recognized the reporter, and offered him the benefit of his acquaintance with the prison.) Crossing from here, we entered the mess-room, where were piled away huge brown loaves, like great paving stones—two or three feet square, and where we learned that the cooking for the prison is done by steam. Adjoining the mess-room is the shower-bath—a fearful engine of torture. When it is used, the insubordinate prisoner takes his seat over a hole, while his hands, feet, and head, are each fastened in wooden bonds, after the fashion of the English "stocks." Then the water is let on from a tank overhead, and the sufferer endures such agony as few common modes of punishment can equal. Directly above this hellish machine is the prison chapel, a neat and spacious room, where every Sunday the prisoners are gathered for Divine service. Over the pulpit is an inscription which says: "We preach Christ crucified; he that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

Before passing out, the cells where the prisoners are confined from 6 o'clock in the evening till 7 o'clock the next morning, were inspected. They are cheerless apartments, hardly wide enough to turn round in. They are smaller than the cells in the Tombs in this City; but are not kept cleaner. At present there are about 1,200 male prisoners, and, as there are but 1,000 cells, some of them have to do double service. Contrary to general supposition, HUNTINGDON's cell is of precisely the same character with that of all the other prisoners.

Apart from this main prison, where the males are confined, is the female prison, a smaller edifice, having only at present 135 inmates. The cells occupied by the female prisoners do not present the utterly dreary aspect of the men's, but are decorated with pictures, articles of needlework, &c., &c., according to the taste and ability of the occupant. This privilege of making their cells pleasant is denied to the male prisoners. Here it was our reporter's inestimable privilege to be allowed to behold an obese negress, named SALLY MILLER, who is so heavy that she used herself as a weight to hold down the victim of her ire or her cupidity, and while SALLY sat on him another woman robbed his pockets of their contents. When she came here the woman weighed 360 pound. She has been imprisoned ten years, and has three more to serve. In the hat shop, on a front seat as you enter, sits Mrs. ROBINSON, the "veiled murderess." The lady does not rejoice in the possession of a veil at present. She wears a half-smirk continually on her round face, and her hair is black and glossy, and her cheeks red; but, for all these "points," she is by no means a handsome, nor even a good-looking woman. Her smirk is the smirk of a devil. She looks as utterly heartless as a viper—not hardened, but naturally heartless. Her features, on close observation, are seen to be coarse in the extreme. She, too, is here for life. But it may be a circumstance worth mentioning, that out of the whole population, male and female, in the prison, this woman was the only convict for whom our reporter found himself utterly unable to awaken any feelings of pity or sympathy. Near her sat Mrs. LYMAN, the poisoner of her husband. She is a youngish, and quite good looking woman. Her term of imprisonment is seven years.

The general aspect of the body of prisoners now confined at Sing Sing, is hardly of that desperate and generally villainous character for which people look in the inmates of a State Prison. The offenders seem to be young men by a very large majority, and among them were some of the handsomest and most intelligent faces that our reporter ever beheld. The thoughtful man feels towards the most of the present inmates a sentiment rather of pity than of abhorrence. In most cases rum was the devil that had led them on. Let us hope sincerely that those of them who are now undergoing their first punishment will come into the world again determined to "sin no more." There is, however, a grave question to be solved in each of their individual cases. Will the world receive and aid the reformed convict on his return to liberty? But this is not the place to moralize.

FROM MEXICO.

Progress of the Civil War—Preparations for Another Battle.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 25.

By the schooner *Red Fox*, which arrived this morning, we have files of Mexican papers from all the interior towns of Mexico nearest the scene of the war. The dates from Zacatecas are to the 28th ult., several days later than the news brought down by the conducta. Both parties were fast bringing up their respective forces, in expectation of a general engagement. The *Defensor de la Reforma* expresses confidence in another victory of the Liberals, under Gen. ORTEGA, whose army had been strengthened by the union with it of the commands of CARVAJAL, BERRIOSABAL, PUEBLITA and ANTILLON, and was said to be in the best condition, and confident of victory.

Meanwhile, the city of Guadalajara continued vigorously and closely besieged, and the *Defensor* entertained no doubt that it would soon be taken.

The same paper also says that the cities of Iguala and Taxco, in the South, had fallen into the hands of ARTEAGA and ALVAREZ, who were closely besieging Cuernavaca. Other important towns had been taken by the Liberals, who were marching on the capital from every direction. The *Defensor* entertains confidence in the speedy triumph of the Liberals everywhere.

We learn that new reinforcements for the Liberal army were about being dispatched from Tampico, and other portions of the State, and it was confidently expected that they would all be before the capital by the 10th of September. It is believed that MIRAMON cannot hold out much longer. He was reported to have but about two thousand troops remaining with him, and was closely pressed on every side.

The death of Gen. ZUAZUA, of New-Leon and Coahuila, is confirmed; but we have nothing further of the troubles in that State.

The correspondent of the *Picayune* writing from Tampico, on the 8th, says:

"The principal item of news from the interior is the difficulty which has lately taken place between DEGOLLADO and DOBLADO. The former was elected, or rather appointed to the Governship of the State of Guanajuato, and soon after concocted a plan to dispossess DEGOLLADO from the command in chief of the Federal army for his incapacity, but the latter being informed of it, attempted to arrest DOBLADO, who, however, got the news in time, and retired to his head-quarters, where, it is thought, for the sake of sparing the effusion of brotherly blood, he will not be molested.

MIRAMON's troops are at Lagos, closely surrounded, so the Federal papers say, by OGAZON and VEGA. The *Boletin Federal* reports that MIRAMON had suddenly disappeared for parts unknown, abandoning his army, which circumstance inspires new hopes to the Federals. I think it a vague rumor, without the least shadow of truth."

The *Red Fox* brings $246,201 in specie, and the brig *Balear* $163,093, part of the great *conducta* from Zacatecas, which arrived at Tampico on the 2d.

The Difficulty Between Spain and Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 24.

By the last arrival from Vera Cruz, letters from high authorities at that place, containing exceedingly important intelligence, were received here. Their contents, which are of a highly exciting nature, have been communicated to us by persons every way worthy of credit. We have already noticed the fact that the Spanish Commander at Vera Cruz had made a demand on the Constitutional Government for the restoration of the bark *Concepcion*, and that the demand had been rejected by President JUAREZ. It now appears that this demand was made in a peremptory form, and accompanied with a threat of immediate hostilities in case the demand should not be complied with in 24 hours.

In consequence of this threat, and the anticipation that it would be followed by some practical demonstration on the part of the Spanish squadron, the Constitutional Government immediately made preparations for defence. Everything was placed in readiness to repel the expected attack. The guns were kept loaded, the artillery-men at their posts, the garrison under arms, and the people of the town were set to work preparing ammunition. At the last accounts, it was expected momentarily that the Spanish fleet would commence a bombardment.

We are informed that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the population of the city. So far from dreading the attack, it was universally desired that the Spanish fleet should carry its threat into execution.

This feeling was produced and stimulated by the confidence that the United States would embrace the opportunity of coming to the assistance of the Constitutional Government. In fact, immediately on the occurrence of these events, President JUAREZ dispatched letters to this country, which have since gone on to Washington, and have before this time been laid before the Administration, asking American assistance, or at least the privilege of raising volunteers and procuring arms and munitions of war within our Territory.

There can be no doubt, likewise, that, should our Government, through these means, become involved in difficulties with Spain, an excellent opportunity would be afforded for realizing our Cuban aspirations. It is understood, moreover, that the Juarez Government, in case it got into a war with Spain, will not confine its efforts to purely defensive operations. If it can possibly raise the requisite means and forces, it will fit out an expedition against Cuba. In such an event, it would not be disadvantageous for us that the possession of that island should be transferred from the unfriendly Government of Spain to the friendly Government of Mexico.

There can be no doubt that the Spanish Government does actually entertain the design of seizing on the first plausible pretext for making a hostile demonstration against the Constitutional Government. This is plainly manifested by the recent reply of Gen. O'DONNELL, President of the Spanish Congress of Deputies, to the interpelations of Sr. SAGASTA. He stated, that in case the Mexican Government (Constitutional) should refuse to fulfill the stipulations of the Convention framed between the Spanish Government and MIRAMON, Spain would possess the right of making reclamations, that she would have justice, and with her fleets and her armies would know how to obtain it.

PERSONAL.

—The Chaplain to British and American seamen, at the port of Havre, France, Rev. E. N. Sawtelle, D. D., is now visiting this country.

—The South Carolinians seem to be getting uneasy, not so much about the state of their defences, however, as regarding the $100,000 appropriated by the last Legislature, to arm the State. A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* beseeches Gov. Gist to tell what he has done with the money.

—Senator Bright passed through Detroit, on Saturday last, *en route* for Lake Superior. What he is after there does not appear.

—Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Rochester, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last.

—His stay at Newport has proved highly beneficial to Hon. W. Porcher Miles, member of Congress from South Carolina.

—The *Life and Times of Gen. Quitman* have just been completed by the Hon. T. F. Claiborne. The work is said to embody much interesting historical information regarding the early days of Mississippi.

—It is rumored that Dr. W. Q. Poindexter, of Sunblown County, Mississippi, has had a difficulty with his brother-in-law, Rufus L. Perkins. A hostile meeting has been arranged for Sept. 1.

—Hon. F. W. Pickens, our Minister to Russia, will leave St. Petersburgh as soon as his successor, Mr. Appleton, reaches there. After making the tour of Germany, Switzerland and France, he will make a brief stay in England. He hopes to reach this country between the 15th and 31st of October.

—The Beloit, Wis., *Journal* tells of a singular accident by which Miss Alice Foster, a young lady eighteen years of age, lost her life. She was riding on horseback with her brother as an escort, when her horse became frightened and swerving suddenly to one side, unseated her and threw her against a sharp poplar pole with such force that it penetrated her thigh and severed the femoral artery. Her brother immediately conveyed her home, but she died of hemorrhage soon after reaching there.

— Mr. Joseph Veazie, of Providence, R. I., has pledged himself to give $100 toward erecting a monument to the memory of Samuel Adams on Boston Common.

Stimulants.

The Louisville *Journal* beautifully says: "There are times when the pulse 'lies low' in the bosom, and beats slow in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep, apparently, that knows no waking, in its house of clay, and the window shutters are closed, and the door is hung with the invisible crape of melancholy; when we wish the golden sunshine pitchy blackness, and are very willing to 'fancy clouds where no clouds be.' This is a state of sickness when physic may be thrown to the dogs, for we will have none of it. What shall raise the sleeping Lazarus? What shall make the heart beat music again, and the pulses dance to it through all the myriad thronged halls in our house of life? What shall make the sun kiss the eastern hills again for us with all his old awaking gladness, and the night overflow with 'moonlight, music, love and flowers'? Love itself is the greatest stimulant—the most intoxicating of all—and performs all these miracles; but it is a miracle itself, and is not at the drug-store, whatever they say. The counterfeit is in the market, but the winged god is not a money-changer, we assure you.

Men have tried many things—but still they ask for stimulants. The stimulants we use, but require the use of more. Men try to drown the floating dead of their own souls in the wine-cup, but the corpses will rise. We see their faces in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the world whirling again, and the pulses playing wildest music, and the thoughts galloping—but the fast clock runs down sooner, and the unnatural stimulation only leaves the house it fills with wildest revelry, more silent, more sad, more deserted, more dead.

There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates. It is LACTONAH. The great medicine of the age. Sold at No. 4 Union-square, No. 234 Canal-st., No. 236 Bowery, and at Campbell's, corner of 8th-av. and 24th-st. LACTONAH has raised men from the grave. LACTONAH has saved men from a drunkard's doom, and is a sure remedy for intemperance. LACTONAH puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart may be—into which the skylark Happiness always goes singing."

$150 Premium.

The undersigned, having made arrangements to increase their facilities for the manufacturing of Paper-Hangings of a quality SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING THAT HAS EVER BEEN PRODUCED in this country, and being desirous of leaving no means untried which may conduce to the giving of a marked preeminence to American productions in this line, hereby offer ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the best Treatise upon the Origin and Progress of the Paper-Hanging Business, and the use of Paper in decorating houses, churches, &c., the same to be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of March, 1861. The successful Treatise will be published for general distribution, and the manuscripts of all others sent in will be retained. The money will be paid to the successful competitor immediately on the acceptance of the Treatise as the best one sent in.

PARTRIDGE, PINCHOT & WARREN,
Manufacturers and Importers of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is, without doubt, the best tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are suffering from general debility, we would recommend its use, for while it is pleasant to the taste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial, no one will be for a day without it. Depot No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all druggists.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees
—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Byrne's Linen Polish.
For the Laundry.
A new and useful article.
Sold at RUSHTON'S.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck-Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

HENSLEY—DENNISTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at the First M. E. Church, in John-st., by Rev. E. L. Janes, Mr. ALFRED C. HENSLEY, of Texas, to Miss ALICE ANN FRANCES DENNISTON, daughter of Mr. J. H. Denniston, of this City.

MCLEAN—DUTCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. G. Clark, WARD MCLEAN to Miss HENRIETTA DUTCH, all of this City.

CHADWICK—SHAW.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at the house of Abner Shaw, Esq., by Rev. H. P. Crozier, SAMUEL CHADWICK, of Portland, Me., to ANNIE R. SHAW, of New-York.

BROWN—CRAIG.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 29, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. JAMES B. BROWN to Miss IDA G. CRAIG, both of Peekskill.

DIED.

FISK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, Mrs. PHEBE FISK, widow of the late Hon. Josiah Fisk, of Clinton County, and daughter of the late Gen. Absalom Peters, aged 75 years.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. S. Hascall, No. 319 West 23d-st., at 5 P. M., this day, (Thursday,) 30th inst. The remains will be taken to Keeseville for interment.

LACY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 29, ANN ELIZABETH, wife of James Lacy.

Her funeral will take place on Friday morning, from St. Andrew's Church, City Hall-place, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, CAROLINE, wife of William A. Young, and youngest daughter of Jacob Westervelt, Esq., in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 236 Pacific-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 28, CARRIE MILLER, only daughter of J. Warren and Julia R. Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 26 Putnam-av., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

WALTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, suddenly, THOMAS WALTON, a resident of Philadelphia, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of his son, John J. Walton, Baltic-st., near Flatbush-av.

BULKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, WILLIAM BULKLEY, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, P. C. Bulkley, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 79 Columbia-st. His remains will be taken to Rye for interment in the 12:15 train.

PLATT.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 22, MARY E. PLATT, eldest daughter of William H. Platt, of this City.

HAYES.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, HENRY EVANS, son of Henry and Elizabeth S. Hayes.

Funeral from Grace Church at 11 o'clock on Friday morning.

JESUP.—At Westport, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 29, WILLIAM H. JESUP, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence in Westport, on Friday, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

BOSTWICK.—At Falls Village, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 21, of consumption, FREDERICK F. BOSTWICK, late conductor on the Hudson River Railroad, aged 27 years.

The remains were taken to New-Milford for interment.

CRAM.—At Lenox, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 26, MARGARETTA SERGEANT, daughter of Henry A. and Katharine Cram, in the 7th year of her age.

PATORA.—At Farmville, N. C., on Saturday, July 28, WALTER, youngest child of Robert and Maria A. Patora, aged 17 months.

The funeral of Mrs. J. J. Chetwood will take place on Friday, the 31st inst., at Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 411, Aug. 29, 1860.
75, 21, 60, 27, 71, 46, 49, 65, 34, 20, 23, 76, 51.
Class No. 412, Aug. 29, 1860.
15, 25, 39, 40, 1, 26, 27, 69, 74, 12, 70, 75, 56, 5

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 29, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNGAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

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Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
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With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

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30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

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LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUBS.

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THE INDEPENDENT OF THIS WEEK,
Contains
ANOTHER NEW POEM
BY
MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING,
Entitled
"THE SWORD OF CASTRUCCIO CASTRUCANI."

Mrs. Browning has been engaged as a Special Contributor to THE INDEPENDENT, and original productions from her pen will frequently appear in its columns.

HORACE GREELEY

Writes an article every week for THE INDEPENDENT, over his own signature, discussing the political topics of the day. These articles are the most interesting and valuable which have been elicited by the present Presidential Campaign. Mr. Greeley's contribution this week is entitled

"COLUMBIA, THE LAND OF THE FREE."

HENRY WARD BEECHER

Furnishes every week a Sermon expressly reported and revised for THE INDEPENDENT. "Honor all Men," is the text from which he discourses this week.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.,

Is writing for THE INDEPENDENT a series of admirable articles, called

"THE LOST ONE FOUND."

These practical papers are designed to point out the way for the formation of a true and noble Christian character. They are illustrated with abundant instances which have fallen under the author's personal observation, and are thus made exceedingly interesting and instructive.

JOHN BIGELOW,

The well-known Editor of the *Evening Post*, contributes this week to THE INDEPENDENT a graphic description of a visit which he made to the cell where

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

Spent his last days. This interesting paper contains some new facts in regard to the St. Domingo hero, which have never before been made public. Mr. Bigelow, during his recent foreign tour, took pains to make some original investigations into the trial and imprisonment of the great Black Man, the fruits of which are given in this narrative from his pen.

GRACE GREENWOOD,

Who is rusticating in the wilds of Pennsylvania, prints this week a picture of a

SUNSET ON THE MOUNTAIN."

The family Page of THE INDEPENDENT

Has every week a new and original contribution from this graceful writer.

"THE SILVER KNIFE—A TRUE INCIDENT,"

Is the title of a charming story for children,

BY

ISABELLA G. OAKLEY.

"A NEW VERSION OF PSALM CXIV."

Is contributed by

DR. ABRAHAM COLES,

Of Newark, New-Jersey,

Author of "Thirteen Versions of *Dies Iræ*."

In addition to the above articles, this week's number of THE INDEPENDENT contains a great variety of interesting reading connected with current topics, foreign and domestic, secular and religious, literary and financial.

It is furnished for Two Dollars a year, by mail, to all persons residing out of New-York and Brooklyn. To persons residing in either of those cities, it is delivered at their doors by carriers at Two Dollars and a Half.

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THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
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Seats reserved for ladies.

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II.
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From the London Saturday Analyst and Leader.

Mr. Arthur writes with eloquence. He seems to have been well fitted for this kind of work; sufficiently learned, with a clear and logical head.

III.
CHAPTERS ON WIVES.
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HARPER & BROTHERS
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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant. Best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement. No objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is competent in all its branches; understands making bread and pastry; no objection to a genteel private boarding-house; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HIGHLY respectable woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soupes and game; no objections to go a short distance in the country, or first-class boarding-house for City or country. Very best of references from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 129 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent aged woman, as a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent baker; best of City reference close by. Call for two days, at No. 36 13th-st., between University Place and 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WILLING and obliging hard-working young woman, a situation as good cook, baker, &c., and washing and ironing; would do general housework or chamberwork and waiting; is a neat seamstress; best of references; no objections to the country; a steady situation preferred to high wages. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands her business perfectly, and is a good baker; or would go as laundress; has the best of recommendation from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 362 2d-av., third floor, front room, one door from the corner of 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY Protestant girl, a situation as cook and laundress; is a good baker and excellent washer and ironer; or will act as chambermaid and assist with the washing in a small family; wages $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, with good references, wishes a situation as good plain cook; would assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 404 Canal-st., Office of Industry.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to do washing and ironing, by a respectable young girl; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 193 Duffield-st., third floor, Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A situation as cook, by a competent young woman; also, as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; these girls will be found neat, willing and obliging, with City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant young woman desires a situation, in City or country, (prefers the latter;) is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pastry; can manage milk and butter; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation either to do kitchen work or general housework by a highly recommended, good servant; does her washing and ironing in the very best style, and is an excellent meat and plain pastry cook. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable young women—one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; both perfectly understand their business, and have best of City references. Call at their present employer's, No. 129 East 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH lady, a situation as housekeeper, in town or country; has no objections to superintend the care of young children. The best of references given. Address by letter, or call at Mrs. PINKHAM'S, No. 641 9th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR LADY'S TRAVELING COMPANION.—Situation wanted, by a respectable American Protestant lady of good experience, affable and of domestic habits. Has good testimonials. Apply, for two days, at, or address No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, by a well recommended Protestant woman, as general servant, to go a short distance in the country; is an excellent cook, and good washer and ironer. A permanent situation is wanted. Can give the best reference. Apply at No. 406 Broome-st.

AS HOUSEMAID—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Good City references. Can be seen at No. 311 Bowery, near Bleecker-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN young woman, with the best City reference, wants a situation to wait upon a lady, to operate upon a sewing machine, or to do all kinds of seamstress work. Call at No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN American young woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or of children; is a neat plain sewer. Can give the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced infant's nurse and seamstress; has had the care of one from its birth; can produce testimonials from the best families. Apply, for two days, at No. 12 6th-av., two doors from the corner of 4th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant; bring it up on a bottle if required; is willing to travel with a family or wait on a lady. Can be seen, for one week, at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and can do all kinds of family sewing very neatly; or would do chamberwork and mind grown children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman as child's nurse, or as chambermaid and to do fine sewing. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; she is also a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call, for two days, at No. 87 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 138 East 22d-st., a few doors from 2d-av., 2d floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at her last employer's, No. 125 Lexington-av., for two days. Can produce the best of City reference.

WANTED SITUATIONS—COOKS, PLAIN cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, waiters, chambermaids, seamstress girls, for up town, hotels, boarding-houses, in City and country. Protestants and others are waiting situations at the first-class female servants' office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. P. S.—Employers please observe this office spares no effort to secure the best and most reliable girls. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day for special situations.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; an excellent hand at horses, and careful driver; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock, and from 2 to 6 o'clock, at No. 205 Greene-st., in blacksmith shop, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GERMAN wants a situation as coachman and gardener, and would make himself generally useful to his employer; can give the best reference. Call at No. 130 Elizabeth-st., corner of Broome-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation; can give reference from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an experienced and practical man, who can come well recommended; has had twenty-seven years' experience in this country; he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. Address J. K. L., at Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, or to W. Elliott, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND DAIRY WOMAN.—A man and his wife want situations; the man can take charge of a small farm and plain garden; the wife can take charge of a dairy or do anything that is required in a family. Call, or address G. McC., No. 327 East 12th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man; he understands the business in all its branches; the laying out of new grounds; is also of sober and industrious habits; can come well recommended. Address F. P., care Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, a Scotchman, who understands his business; has had many years' experience in this country. Can give good references. Wife no objections to take charge of the dairy. Address J. H., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY one who is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's hothouses, vegetable garden and grounds. Wages not so much an object, in the meantime, as a permanent situation. Inquire of W., at Mr. Reid's, florist, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Protestant man (German) as gardener, or to work on a farm; understands his business perfectly; has reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 208 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GARDENER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—&c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, (no incumbrance,) the man as vegetable gardener, can also take care of horses and cows; the woman as seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Good reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man to take care of horses in the City or country and make himself generally useful. Address J. B. C., Box No. 196, Times Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Englishman, as groom or traveling servant; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience in the same business, and can be seen at Mr. Lockhart's, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 78 East 13th-st.; can be seen for three days, or a letter to W. P., will be attended to until engaged.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; can be highly recommended by his employers. Address a note to P. M., Box No. 155 Times Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT middle-aged man, who speaks fluently English, French and Italian, is desirous of obtaining a situation as porter, or employment in any business where he can make himself useful. Satisfactory references given. Inquire of B. R. BARLOW, or S. B. HALLIDAY, House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

AS PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as light porter in some store; is willing to devote his whole time for his employer's interest, and acquainted with use of carpenter's tools. Best of references. Address T. J. B., Box No. 191 Times Office, for two days.

AS SALESMAN OR CORRESPONDING CLERK.—Wanted, by a young man, a situation as salesman or corresponding clerk in a wholesale importing or jobbing house where fair business capacity will be appreciated. Can give the most unexceptionable City references. Address M. R. L., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address for three days at 62 and 64 University-place.

A STEADY AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man wishes to learn the dry-goods, clothing, boot and shoe, or gentlemen's furnishing goods business; will work for board and clothes, or their equivalent in cash, until learned. Address LOUIS, Box No. 162 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some wholesale house; has had some experience in book business; willing to make himself useful, and can show the best of testimonials; address J. M. F., Box No. 109 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE, intelligent and steady boy, 15 years old; must write a good hand and quick at figures; one residing with his parents in Brooklyn preferred. Address W. H., Box No. 118 Times Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, A BOY 16 to 17 years old, writing a good hand, quick with figures; best of references required; salary $16 a month. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,848 Post-office.

A COAL-OIL MAKER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate coal-oil maker and refiner; to one thoroughly competent (none other need apply) steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to G. S. ADAMS, Room No. 5 Trinity Building.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small private family; best of City references required. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 19 East 23d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED cook, willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. She can call at No. 82 East 16th-st. to-day, Thursday, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A COOK AND laundress wanted, both must be first-class and well recommended; the laundress must understand doing up fine muslins; none but Protestants need apply—at No. 40 East 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK—WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS—SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a first-rate cook, a waitress, a laundress, and a seamstress, must be Protestants, and understand their business well. Apply between 9 and 4 o'clock, at No. 51 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AN ERRAND BOY—WANTED, AN ACTIVE and intelligent lad about 14 years of age, who lives with his parents. Salary first year $50. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 2,595 Post-office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, ONE WHO CAN KEEP a small place in good order, who has taste and experience. Apply, from 12 to 2 P. M., at 73 Murray-st.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a gardener and coachman, a thoroughly competent man, who can bring good testimonials; may hear of a desirable situation by applying to Mr. N. SANDS, No. 51 Pine-st., New-York.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer; apply on 2d-av., first house above 50th-st.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply at No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.

A GROCERY CLERK.—WANTED, IN A GROCERY store, a young man with a fair knowledge of accounts and good hand writing, and residing in the lower part of the City. Address A., Box No. 117 Times Office, with residence and reference.

A NURSE.—WANTED TO HIRE, A WOMAN TO act as nurse in a small family, to have charge of two children; a woman of Christian principles preferred. To such a one, a good situation now offers. Address W., Box No. 169 Times Office.

A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, in a private family, a short distance from the City, a steady respectable woman as dressmaker and seamstress; a comfortable home and a permanent situation can be secured by a competent person. Such only may address Box No. 128 Post-office.

A TRAVELING AGENT.—WANTED, A MAN well acquainted with American hardware and the trade, and who is competent to travel and solicit orders of a wholesale house. Such a one, with good references, may address Box 3,288 Post-office.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED,—SHE MUST HAVE a full, fresh breast of milk, (not over two months old,) be of kind disposition, very neat, and competent to take charge of a young baby. One who can bring good references may apply at No. 105 West 21st-st.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN in the hat department of a Broadway hat store; one intimate with the business preferred. Address Hatter, Box No. 195 Times Office.

CLERK WANTED—AS AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper in a hardware house and collector of accounts. Must possess undoubted reference for character, write a good hand and be capable of judging money. Address, in applicant's handwriting, naming reference, Box No. 4,580 Post-office.

GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID TO TWO first-rate and experienced canvassers for a new steel engraving in this City. Address, with reference, post paid, B. & Co., New-York Post-office. Parties may apply for other cities, on commission. Exclusive agencies given.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store; one acquainted with the City trade preferred. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 751 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE HICKORY-Grove Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio. Being in the midst of an immense country in want of trees and plants, the genial climate, great fertility, and easy culture of the soil, with abundance of cheap labor, make this one of the most favored positions for nursery productions in America. To provide for the increasing business, which is already extensive, a partner of the right stamp will be admitted, on favorable terms. An early application will be desirable, to enable the party to assist in Fall trade. No young man with unlimited fortune and "wild oats to sow" need apply; but an intelligent, high-toned business man, qualified to perform active duties in the office, or on the grounds, with half the capital necessary to transact business without debt, (say $20,000,) will find a chance for profitable business, with the most pleasing and healthy occupation. Address O. B. HALL, Toledo, Ohio.

PARTNER WANTED.—ANY YOUNG MAN with $4,000 wishing to spend a year or two in Paris, can invest the same as partner in an established mercantile business, paying large per centage, in Paris. The advertiser is an American residing there. Call at No. 27 Wall-st., Room No. 16.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.—The good-will, stock and fixtures of an old established business in one of the best business locations in Brooklyn for sale. To any person wishing to go into business here is a chance for a safe investment. Inquire at No. 302 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A PARTY HAVING FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 in cash, and merchants, can hear of an extra opportunity for investment (100 per cent. guaranteed) by calling between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, upon F. D. RICHARDSON, No. 75 William-st., New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE EXPERIMENTE DESIRE d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou pour avoir soin d'un enfant. Elle a l'habitude de voyager parle bien Anglais; est Protestante; elle est bonne couturiere en robes, &c., &c., et soit bien blanchir le linge fin. Elle pout fournir les meilleurs recommendations et de la place dans la qu'elle est onze mois. Elle quittera sa famille que pour, une pour Californie. Elle est hors de la ville mois. Addresser par lettres, jusqu'a Septembre, No. 126 East 16th-st.

NOTICE.—MR. U. C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Christian Church in 17th-st., near 6th-av., is expected to resume his labors on SUNDAY next, Sept. 2, after an absence of some two months in Indiana. Those who have listened to his eloquent and fervent appeals in behalf of the Bible and primitive Christianity, will hail with pleasure and delight his return to the City.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the direction of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof. James R. Lowell.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 19. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 19. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day-School for Young Ladies has been removed from Gramercy Park to No. 7 West 22d-st., (second door from the 5th-av.,) where it will be reopened on the 12th of September next. Special provision has been made for the practical acquisition of the French language. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed, will still be followed in this new arrangement.

Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the school, will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, No. 22 West 11th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 834 Broadway.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 25 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals always directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization. Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 63 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, No. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. This Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. The Juvenile Department will be always under the especial care of Madame LESPINASSE.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 61 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Mason & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

ON SPECIAL EASY TERMS, FOR REASONS which will be made known to parents, three or four American boys will be admitted as boarders in a select Academy, in Brooklyn—French, Spanish and German languages taught. Address G., Academy, Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 124 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Madame NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her scholars and the public, that she will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 10.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REOPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 214 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

BROOKLYN.—MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3, at No. 2 Lafayette-av., corner of Navy-st. and Flatbush-av.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that rival those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TODD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
AT UNION-SQUARE AND ON FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner 30th-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester county, New-York. A family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $150 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.

Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 East 15th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 17. French classes from 9 to 11½ o'clock. English classes from 12 to 3. Pupils admitted for either department. The primary department carefully organized and superintended. For German very little extra charge.

CLASSES IN VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONY—Cheve's system.—(A preparation to the study of instruments.)—Mademoiselle SAUVAGEOT will begin a new course on MONDAY, Sept. 4, at 1½ P. M., for ladies and gentlemen; on Sept. 6, at 10½ A. M., juveniles. Terms, $6 per quarter; private lessons, $1. No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Female Institute will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10th, cor. Carlton and Greene-avs., Brooklyn. The number of pupils having increased, the building has been enlarged during the vacation, so as to meet all the wants of the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 203 10th-st.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERLOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her Boarding and Day School reopens Sept. 11, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

V. DE COURCELLE & G. R. LOVEJOY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 242 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen the 11th of September. Mr. V. de Courcelle will give private lessons in French at his own residence, or that of the scholars, at very low prices.

FERRIS' FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BOARDing and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 25th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, will reopen on Tuesday, the 11th of September next.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Counsellor.
C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 316 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 162 Pacific-st.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y. Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 19. Board, including room furnished, warmed and lighted, $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st. Pupils for the ensuing school year will be received in the several departments of this Institution on and after the 3d of September.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. A. COULAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 515 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY, clearing $4,000 per year, for sale on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible House, New-York.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 416 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Aug. 18.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place.—This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FIRST-class country residence or a farm in Westchester County, for which will be paid the following property and the balance in cash: A valuable improved farm, of 1,500 acres, 1,000 of which is under fine fencing, in a high state of cultivation, the balance woodland. It is situated at Union Mills, on Platt River, in Platt County, Mo. It is well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Corn. It is located immediately on the line of the projected railroad from Leavenworth City to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, ten miles from the latter. There is also a fine macadamized road from the mill to Weston, on the Missouri River,—distance sixteen miles. Weston is the terminus of the Platt County Railroad.

Address, by letter, giving description of property,
BEN. HOLLADAY, Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED FOR THREE YEARS—A COMfortable homestead, with large house, good fruit, and one to ten acres of land—near Newark or Elizabeth, preferred. The owner of such premises will find very careful and excellent tenants in a family of five persons, without children. Any place in a healthy neighborhood, not over 20 miles from the City, will be investigated; but not unless its location is fairly and truthfully described, as the advertiser has no extra time. Address EDWARD H. DIXON, Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.—Six first-class furnished houses wanted immediately by prompt paying tenants; rent from $1,200 to $2,000. Also, seven unfurnished houses, in desirable locations; rent from $600 to $1,800. Possession from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1. Apply, at once, to B. B. DYER, Agent for A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—GENTEEL UNFURNISHED APARTments—not less than three rooms—with conveniences for housekeeping; second floor preferred, in a house kept by a small family, between East 20th and 35th sts., Madison and 2d avs. Terms not to exceed $250 a year. Good references will be given and required. Address J. N. P., Box No. 169 Times Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1853,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $60, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately—at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 148 Times Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $115 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, overstrung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Sackert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Wareroom, No. 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $60. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

ACCORDEONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLETT'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL A NEW Piano for $130. They have a few School Pianos for sale on installments. No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF MORE THAN twenty years' experience in teaching the German language, book-keeping and mathematics, especially mercantile arithmetic, desires to engage for giving lessons in either of the above branches, in some respectable institution of this City. He is perfectly familiar with the English language, and enjoyed the greater part of his experience in this City. Persons wishing to avail themselves of his services will apply to Z., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, a graduate of Columbia College, offers his services to principals of schools or academies, or to gentlemen desiring private tuition for their sons, as teacher of the classics, mathematics, and English branches. The highest references given. Address F. J., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in teaching desires a situation in a good school, as assistant, or would take a situation as principal teacher in an Orphan Asylum, or any other institute similar. No objection to take charge of a parish school; Episcopal preferred. Address TEACHER, No. 146 West 35th-st.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS teacher of drawing and painting, by an Artist who has taught for some years the above arts, in some first class institutes and private families of this City. Best references given, terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXperience desires a reëngagement; she is fully competent to instruct advanced pupils in music, French, (acquired in France,) drawing, and the usual English branches. Address, stating terms, &c., S. A. W., Station D., United States Mail, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED BY AN ENGLISH lady an occupation as Teacher in a school, together with Music, she would superintend junior classes in drawing and French, and is willing to assist in other duties required in a school. Address Box No. 115 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES engagements as hourly teacher of English, Latin and mathematics, at her own or pupils' residences. Address B. E., Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, lately arrived from London, and accustomed to tuition, is desirous of procuring a situation as visiting governess in a private family, or would have no objections to giving lessons in French, music, etc., at her residence. The highest testimonials can be obtained. Call, or address MISS LYNHAM, No. 249 Monroe-st.

AS INTERPRETER, &c.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 18 years of age, desires a situation as interpreter of French and German, and to do the business of private secretary, if desired, with a gentleman intending to travel in Europe. The best of references as to character and qualifications can be given. Address D. R. N., Box No. 1,613 Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF 12 YEARS EXPERIENCE, wishes a few families in Brooklyn to join in employing his services as private Tutor. An interview solicited. References exchanged—Terms moderate—Location central and commodious. Address D. R. Box No. 94, Brooklyn Post office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian in the English department of a boy's boarding school. Must be an unmarried gentleman. Also a German music teacher. Address Box No. 62, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, A LADY of large experience and ability to teach French in a first-class boarding-school in the City; she must speak English readily, as well as French. Address H., Madison-square Post-office, for one week.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A NATIVE of Germany, has a few leisure hours on Saturday, which he would like to devote to teaching German to pupils, either single or in classes, on moderate terms. Address A., Box No. 159 Times Office.

AS TUTOR.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO TEACH English, French, drawing and piano music, at $300 and board per year, and traveling expenses from New-York City. Address MATTIE E. LARNED, Belleville, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HORSES FOR SALE.—The large stock of the Kings County Carriage Manufactory and Stables, comprising over 200 new and second-hand wagons and carriages, and 50 horses and harness, to be sold off cheap, at No. 134 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE.—A BEAUTIFUL animal, bright bay and very stylish, just from the country. For sale at POST & NICHOLS', corner of 3d-av. and 24th-st.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS STALLS, WITH CARriage room, in a private stable in 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address Box No. 4,194 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, warranted. Also solid Chestnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID STOCK of new and second-hand tables, for $100 and $150. Call and examine, or send your orders by mail. W. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Maker, No. 146 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Recently occupied by the late A. L. Gomez, at Bulls' Ferry. A beautiful country seat, containing about 11½ acres of land, being one of the most valuable and healthy locations on the west side of the Hudson River, and commanding an extensive view of the same, situated at Bulls' Ferry, N. J., distant by land about five miles from Hoboken, along the new Hudson River Turnpike Road—one of the most beautiful drives in the world. A regular ferry is running between 42d-st., New-York, and Weehawken, two miles from the property. The Fort Lee steamboats leave every two hours, from foot of Spring-st., landing within a quarter of a mile of the house. The dwelling-house is two stories high, about 46 feet front and rear, and is made of brick, covered with wood. It contains 12 rooms, with two wings one story high, and basement running the entire width of the house, and containing a never-failing supply of water. On the grounds are three wells of water, of most excellent quality, and a large cistern. There are eleven terraces under full cultivation with the Isabella grape vine. Seven thousand pounds of grapes have been produced in one season. The property also contains a commodious stable—two stories high—green-house, and an extensive building under glass for white grapes. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For particulars, apply to WM. H. FRANKLIN, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information as to terms and price, and will also furnish cards to those persons desirous of seeing the place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 15 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—LOCATIONS FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES in the county of Westchester, about four miles from the Central Park, via the "Central Park Bridge," at the site of Macomb's Dam, Harlem River, and about ¾ of a mile north of the High Bridge, in quantities to suit purchasers, from 3 to 20 acres, and in value from $1,000 to $3,000 per acre, in a neighborhood already established as one of the best in the vicinity of New-York, which will secure it against nuisances. Also, in said county, by the same proprietor, 17 miles from the Central Park, parcels varying in size from 10 to 50 acres, and in value from $200 to $400 per acre; neighborhood and surroundings as above described. Information can be had by applying to Andrew Findley, No. 349 Pearl-st., or of the proprietor, LEWIS G. MORRIS, Mount Fordham, Westchester County, and at either place maps may be seen and appointments made to view the premises. None of the above property will be sold unless the party purchasing intends to build for occupation. Terms easy.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale a valuable country residence, two miles from the City of Schenectady. The house is nearly new—large and commodious. The purchaser can have either the house and outbuilding, or from 5 to 50 acres of land, either a grove or clear land. This is an elegant residence, and within the limits of the city, thus giving to the owner the advantages of free schooling in an excellent school. Inquire of

JACKSON & THOMSON, Attorneys.
SCHENECTADY, Aug. 22, 1860.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN—A neat cottage, situated at the foot of Orange Mountain, North Orange, N. J.; about one acre of land, abundantly supplied with fruit, shade-trees, shrubs, &c.; a never-failing stream of water runs through the grounds; is about one mile from depot. Apply to WM. M. PRICE, No. 424 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—In the vicinity of Rahway, N. J., 20 miles from the City by steamboat, or one hour by railroad. Good house and outbuildings, with 90 acres of land. For particulars, inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOUR, SEVEN OR THIRTEEN ACRES IN one plot, fronting the Park, at Riverdale, fourteen miles from the City Hall, well wooded, with fine river and landscape views, and in a good neighborhood. For sale by H. F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, Nos. 16 and 18 34th-st., near 4th-av. These houses are built on an entirely new and improved plan, having three rooms deep, replete with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; hardwood doors and black walnut stairs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises. 34th-st. is a 100-foot street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone front high-stoop house, No. 66 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side; all the modern improvements. Also, the new three-story high-stoop house No. 125 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rent $650 per annum. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR CHOICE LOTS FRONTING on 13th and 14th streets, "Wilton," near Port Morris. Price $1,500, only 10 per cent. cash required. Splendid water view. East River from Flushing to Astoria, with its living panorama. Apply to R. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., or at Wilton every afternoon.

TWENTY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS in Division and Green avs., Brooklyn, for sale on easy terms, or for exchange for first-class tenement or other property in this City. W. F. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—FIVE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, in De Kalb-av., adjoining Stillman-st., Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, just finished. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for improved City property—a good farm in the vicinity of, or a first-class house in either of the cities of Poughkeepsie or Albany. Address, with full particulars, POUGHKEEPSIE, Box No. 130 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone-front house, replete with the modern improvements; parlor and hall doors, and hall trimmings and stairs, black walnut. No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE PROPERTY Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st.; 50x100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house No. 56 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25x50 to second story. Apply to JOHN S. ANDREWS, No. 192 Water-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL English basement houses, No. 291½ and 293 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements; has hot and cold water to 4 stories, bathing rooms, water closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stair-ways, mirrors, etc. Will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply, for further particulars, between 1 and 8 o'clock, P. M., to OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 West 19th-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A brown-stone front house, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, opposite the inclosed grounds of the Blind Asylum, which is one of the most delightful locations in the City. Rent low. Furniture nearly new. Apply to E. WAMSLEY, No. 189 Broadway, for tickets of admission, from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, WITH EIGHT rooms, and Ridgewood water, gas and chandeliers, in Court-st., between Union and Sackett sts.; rent cheap; neighborhood good. A number of other houses to let or for sale. Apply at No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

H. STEVENSON.

IN FINE ORDER, TO LET—TWO SMALL parlors and extension on 1st floor, and two basements; neighborhood first-class; halls furnished; gas and cold water; garden attached; one small genteel family in the house. Inquire at No. 67 East 29th-st., or of Mr. BARL, No. 333 Broadway, in music-store.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT DWELLING NO. 104 Ryerson-st., fifteen minutes from the ferry by Myrtle-av. cars; also, a snug house at $400, gas and water; a cottage on Clinton-av., a good house at $350; and several others. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn; or at No. 92 Broadway, from 12 to 3.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st., two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of

M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

OFFICES TO LET—FRONTING CITY PARK, No. 61 Chambers-st., on first floor, with an old established commission business for sale, if wanted. Inquire at the office, from 12 to 3 P. M. D. H. SOUTHWICK.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by

JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A neat three-story, white marble front dwelling, containing all the modern improvements, to rent. Is fully furnished; the furniture is new, made to order; will be sold at a bargain; possession immediately; apply to Mr. LANE, No. 48 Park-place.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of

SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers. Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE [illegible]

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, AUG. 31,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

Regular Weekly Sale—A large and general assortment of good second-hand furniture, 2 rosewood pianos, 1 rosewood melodeon (new), rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, mahogany, walnut and painted chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c., &c.—Catalogues on the morning of the sale.

Also, at 12 o'clock—1 second-hand coach.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
20 Bk. of Commerce	$100	20 Union Bank	$50
20 East River Bank	25	10 Home Insurance	100
150 Kings Co. Insurance	20	10 Gallatin Insurance	50
25 National Insurance	37½	24 Equitable Ins.	35
5 Commerce Ins.	100	60 N. Y. C. Stage Co.	25
10 Market Insurance	100	20 Great Western Ins.	100
20 Grocers' Insurance	50	8 Merchants' Ins.	50
20 Eagle Insurance	40	5 American Ex. ins.	100
30 North River Ins.	25	50 Chic.&N.W.R.(hyp)	100
20 Fireman's T. I. Co.	10	40 Washington Ins. Co.	50
100 Bruns. City Ld. Co.	100	40 Mer. M. Insurance	100
20 Jersey City Ins.	50	10 Wash. M. Ins. Co.	100
30 Columbian Mar. Ins.	100	90 Detroit & M.R.(hyp.)	50

$1,000 North Carolina State 6 ₩ Cent. Bonds.
5,000 Missouri State 6 ₩ Cent. Bonds.
5,000 Ohio and Miss. R. 2d Mtg. Bonds.
2,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st M. Bds.
2,500 Detroit & Mil. 1st Mtge. Bonds, (hyp.)
2,000 Detroit & Mil. R. 2d Mtge. Bonds, (hyp.)

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, French plate pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant marble-top black walnut and oak side-boards, extension tables, dining-room and library chairs, Turkish lounges and chairs, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, mattresses, bedding, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class family grocery-store, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 446 6th-av., corner of 27th-st., the stock and fixtures of the above store, comprising fine old wines and brandies, Havana cigars, groceries, teas, sugars, syrups, candles, &c., and a fine assortment of fancy groceries.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. A prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm, and occupied by them in connection with said Furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm, and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot, without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising, among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor, and The Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow-ware, &c., are as follows: For purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1860.

JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the late firm of [illegible], of the City of New-York, are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers, to the assignee at the office of the subscriber, on or before the 13th of September next; and that a dividend of the assets of the said firm will be made by the Assignee, on the 15th of the same month, at the same place.

CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Attorney for the Assignee, No. 51 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUTHORIZED to sign our firm by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, carman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.

ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31-law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 52 First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.

MARY COLYER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.

MARIA F. HOPKINS, Administratrix.
je14-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here by given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $5; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by a new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth [illegible] ngs ingeniously removed without sensation. [illegible] exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in [illegible] style.

VINCENT [illegible] BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 [illegible], corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

USE MITCHELL'S SILVER OIL
ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
CARLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 163 Water-st., N. Y.

GARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil superior in its quality to camphene. F. PAGE, [illegible] WYCK, 103 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouths	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life: Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial-case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

"WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH?"
A LADIES' FRIEND!

Dr. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases, and removes obstructions by medical and surgical treatment. Hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Charges moderate. Advice free. His Imperial medicine $1. Address Box No. 3,772, Post-office, New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXtension of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 9½ P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1859.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by LACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME LA MARS, TEACHER OF AStronomy and Astrology, is at No. 168 Varick-st. This mysterious lady is a wonder to the community; her predictions are true; on all events of life, she is in possession of magic charms for love and good luck and prosperity.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN.—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORrow the sum of six millions and four hundred thousand dollars, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 53 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 OF THE FLOATING-DEBT FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Million Dollars of the Floating-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 403 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the Floating Debt of the corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, the principal redeemable on the first day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

Holders of Revenue Bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this Stock, if they desire so to do.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Sandusky, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting.

L. H. LATHAM, Secretary.
SANDUSKY, Aug. 18, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the fourth installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 6th September at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1860.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bonds of this Company, maturing Sept. 1; also, the interest coupons due at the same time, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the People's Bank, New-York, or at this office.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 upon the Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened Sept. 1, at the Bank of North America. A fee of 50c. will be charged for each transfer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent, on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurers' office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1860.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N.Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.
These most nutritious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 102 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depot, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—FOR SALE, NEWtown pippin refined cider-vinegar, warranted pure from the Pelham Farm, in hogsheads and barrels, for grocers, hotels, shippers, and the trade generally.

M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST.—NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Mon., Aug. 20, 4½ P. M.	Mon., Aug. 20, 6½ A. M.
Tues., Aug. 21, 11½ A. M.	Tues., Aug. 21, 6½ A. M.
Wed., Aug. 22, 12 M.	Wed., Aug. 22, 6½ A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 23, 1 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 23, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
Sat., 25, connect 9½ A. M.	Sat., 25, connect 9½ A. M.
Sund., Aug. 26, 9 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 25, 2½ P. M.
Mond., Aug. 27, 3½ P. M.	Mon., 27, connect 7½ A. M.
Wed., Aug. 29, 3 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 27, 10½ A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 29, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Sat., Sept. 1, connect 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
Mon., Sept. 3, 7 A. M.	Sat., Sept. 1, connect 8 A. M.
	Mon., Sept. 3, 7 A. M.
	Mon., Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local river fare, 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PT. WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs., Aug. 30, 7 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
Sat., Sept. 1, connect 8 A. M.	Sat., Sept. 1, connect
Sat., Sept. 1, 3½ P. M.	Sat., Sept. 1, 6½ P. M.
Sun., Sept. 2, 8 A. M.	Sun., Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.
Mon., Sept. 3, connect 7 A. M.	Mon., Sept. 3, connect 7 A. M.
Mon., Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.	Tues., Sept. 4, 8 A. M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.; returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, every day, at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, having elegant state-rooms and other accommodations, all new, will leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct and steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS—HASTings and Dobbs' Ferry 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANIEL DREW, from Jay-st., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the West.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL, from foot of Jay-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

RAILROADS

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 7 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:50, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depot; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depot, 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depot, 4:00 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depot, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:45 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning Newstrain, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:40 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about halfan hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leaves Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M. and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syossett, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st.

The Wall-street Fire Insurance Company having transferred to this Company all its outstanding risks, persons holding Policies of Insurance in the said Wall-street Company are requested to call at this office and have them continued or canceled, as may be desired or mutually agreed upon.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1860.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Sept. 15th,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$120	Second Cabin	$60
Third Cabin, to Havre	35	To Southampton	30

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

The steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 1, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 26.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Oct. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk, and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8: to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $15; to Petersburg or Richmond, $15.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—THREE STEAMERS A WEEK—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—TRI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $33 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, Ga., $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, and the JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. Adams' Express Company's agent. Southern Express is carried on the steamers of this line. The Express Agents' Notice will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $33 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $21; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The R. R. CUYLER succeeds on Saturday, Sept. 8.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $33 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, P. M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City on

SATURDAY	Sept. 15
MONDAY	Oct. 15
MONDAY	Nov. 12
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY except SATURDAY, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8¼; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands, and Fortifications.

CHOLERA BANKS.—HUNTRESS, CAPTAIN J. DUVALL, will make an excursion to the above Banks on FRIDAY, Aug. 31, leaving Jackson-st. at 5½ o'clock, Peck-slip at 6 o'clock, Spring-st. at 6½, Pier No. 4, North River, 7 o'clock, A. M. Fare $1.

WALTER D. C. BOGGS,
JOSEPH DUVALL.

EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.—ON THURSday, Aug. 30, the well known steamer THOMAS HUNT will make an excursion around Staten Island and down the Lower Bay as far as Sandy Hook, leaving foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M., returning will arrive in New-York by 3 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the ROMO. No poison. Price 25 cents; five for $1. M. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 65 Barclay-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
BEST VENTILATED LECTURE ROOM
In the world, and delightfully cool and pleasant.
LAST THREE DAYS OF THE WONDERFUL LIVING SKELETON,
who, though enjoying perfect health,
IS NOTHING BUT SKIN AND BONES,
making him the most extraordinary human curiosity ever seen. He will be visible at all hours, day and evening, as will also
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY!
A Husband, Wife and Child, each one with pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c., though born of perfectly Black Parents,
LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
The most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
LADY WITH LONG HAIR,
Flowing gracefully over her shoulders and back, and
TRAILING ON THE FLOOR AS SHE WALKS.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living. He weighs 1,000 lbs., eats 60 lbs. fish daily, and requires 16 barrels of sea water every 24 hours.
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with BEAUTIFUL LIVING FISH, LIVING SEAL, &c.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING" CALCULATOR,
MONSTER SNAKES, FORTUNE TELLER,
BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY,
GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES,
Engaged for one week more, the celebrated
WREN FAMILY,
A COMPANY OF JUVENILE COMEDIANS,
who have elicited the
HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS OF THE PRESS
And the public in every part of this country. They will
APPEAR EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
this week, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, in a great variety of
DANCES, DUETS, COMIC SONGS,
OPERETTAS, DRAMAS, &c.
Each Performance will be enriched with a splendid
VAUDEVILLE OR FARCE,
by some of the most talented performers in the country.
All these, besides all the Wonders and Novelties of the Museum collection, which embrace not less than
850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world, are all, yes,
ALL TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
MUSEUM OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION
of
LYRICAL STARS
EVER MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Directors have the honor to announce to the public that they have been so fortunate as to combine
ALL THE EMINENT ARTISTS
of the Italian Opera companies at present in this country in
ONE GRAND CONSTELLATION,
as follows:
1. THE ARTISTS WHO COMPOSE THE REGULAR COMPANY OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
2. THE CORTESI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
3. THE MAX MARETZEK OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, at 8,
OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
MISS ADELINA PATTI
when will be presented Bellini's charming opera of
LA SOMNAMBULA.
ADELINA PATTI
as Amina,
a role in which she achieved the greatest success last season.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
as Elvino.
SIGNOR AMODIO
as the Count Rodolpho.
Conductor ... Signor MUZIO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle	$1
Reserved Seats	50 cents extra.
Private Boxes	$4 to $15

(According to size and location.)
Family Circle ... 50 cents | Amphitheatre ... 25 cents
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.
The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, Sept. 1, at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, at Sibell's stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st., and at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager	Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director	Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist	J. E. Hayes

THURSDAY, Aug. 30,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
BUT ONE, OF
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD as Florence.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Asa Trenchard.
Mr. SOTHERN as Lord Dundreary.
Mr. COULDOCK as Abel Murcott.
Mr. PETERS as Binney.
Mr. STODDART as Sir Edward.
Mr. BURNETT as Coyle.
Miss SARA STEVENS as Mary Meredith.
Box-office open from 8 till 5 o'clock.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,)
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
Mr. JEFFERSON,
and positively the last night of the season.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, AUG. 30,
Fourth night of
MISS JANE COOMBS,
Who will again appear in her great character of
LADY EVELINE AMYOTT,
in Mr. Lovell's great play called the
WIFE'S SECRET,
WIFE'S SECRET,
WIFE'S SECRET,
WIFE'S SECRET,
WIFE'S SECRET,
WIFE'S SECRET,
WIFE'S SECRET,
WIFE'S SECRET,
in which she made a great impression on Monday last.
MR. GEORGE JORDAN
will again appear as
SIR WALTER AMYOTT,
in which he achieved such signal success at the play's first representation, from his first entrance to the fall of the Curtain.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT
and last appearance of
MISS JANE COOMBS,
SATURDAY, Sept. 1, 1860.
NOTICE:
Doors open on this occasion at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON ... Lessee and Manager
THURSDAY, Aug. 30,
NIXON'S
ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
when
ZOYARA,
and all the stars will appear.
GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT.
30 AMATEURS.
THE CURRICULUM!
with 50 men and professional people in
37 DIFFERENT ACTS.
THE SIX HANLONS.
TO-NIGHT, the
GRAND CONTEST
in the DOUBLE TRAPEZE for
SILVER MEDALS by the AMATEUR GYMNASTS.
SATURDAY, MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GEORGE WOOD ... Sole Lessee and Manager.
OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Aug. 30, 1860.
LADY OF LYONS.
DANCE BY MLLE. CHRISTINE ZAVISTOWSKI.
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
F. P., OR THE MAN AND THE TIGER.
The theatre has been entirely altered, improved and redecorated, and is now one of the most comfortable places of amusement in the City. For prices of admission, full cast of pieces, see bills of the day.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30,
The performance will commence with
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
To be succeeded by the BRONZE DONKEY.
Concluding with the Hibernian Farce of
PADDY MILES' BOY.

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.
The splendid view of New-York from Hoboken by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY,
corner Broadway and 18th-st.
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT AT THE HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN, Sailors' Snug Harbor, North Shore, Staten Island, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., under the immediate patronage of the lady managers and friends of the institution. The programme, approved by a special committee of ladies appointed by the Board, embraces gems from the oratorios and other classical works of the old and new masters, which the children will perform without alteration or abridgment. Singing by the Home children and children from the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, N. Y., aided by distinguished talent from New-York. Holders of tickets to the concert will be privileged to pic-nic in the beautiful groves connected with the institution, from morning until night. Tickets, 25 cents; children, half price; may be obtained in the City at Randolph's, Broadway; of A. C. Wood, Esq., No. 7 John-st.; on the Island at Messrs. J. W. Snedeker's, and C. M. Pine & Co.'s Factoryville; Office Seamen's Retreat, Stapleton; in Brooklyn, at J. E. Lent's Music Store, No. 369 Fulton-st., and at the entrance on the day of the concert. Go from the City by the North Shore boats, foot of Whitehall-st., at 8½ and 10 A. M., and 12½ P. M., or by the *Flora*, Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Leave Snug Harbor Dock at 5½ P. M. The proceeds arising from the concert to be applied to the education of the children in Vocal Music.

NIAGARA FALLS! NIAGARA FALLS!—The wonderful BLONDIN'S first ascension in New-York will take place at Jones' Wood, on the 11th of September. This ascension will be the greatest ever made by him, being 230 feet high and 2,000 feet long.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 12 North William-st.,
Continue to Loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Concluded from First Page.]

of Prussia and Austria looking to the eventuality of a war for Venetia; by this means, most likely, that the Turin Government only hopes to obtain Venetia by a war between Germany and France. And if Piedmont is still ready to fight, it is clear that she counts on French sympathy. This view of the state of things is very similar to what MAZZINI acknowledged, when the war of 1859 was just commencing. MAZZINI has once before preached an idea, on account of which he was severely censured by the more moderate of the party, but which they afterwards adopted, and have since put into execution; he has always said that Italy must become one united State—said this even when the Italian Constitutionalists were still hunting up the forms of an Italian confederation. In the same way, MAZZINI has said ever since 1859, a war must be fought on the Rhine; this is the only way to make all Italy independent. And indeed, if we look calmly at the matter, we will have to say he is right; Italy will only attain independence when she takes due advantage of a war between France and Germany. Without that, she will always remain dependent; and only after she has caused her weight to be felt in a war between the two neighbors who have persecuted her for centuries, will she rise as an independent and self-reliant power. Upper Italy is a field from which to enter, on the one side, Austria, on the other, France; whoever wields powerful command there, has a mighty weapon to use against his neighbors. But from this, we can infer that France will no more than Austria consent to have upper Italy formed into one State, in order to make it a free State. The formation of such State can only be the result of a war. It is therefore probable that the union of Venetia with Piedmont will not be effected by a local war, but only as the possible result of a universal war.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Important Parliamentary Report—The American Coasting Trade—Reciprocity—Belligerent Rights at Sea.

A Select Committee of the British House of Commons on Merchant Shipping have made an elaborate report on the subject intrusted to their care, and have discussed, among other questions referred to them, Reciprocity and Belligerent Rights at Sea. We extract those portions of this important document that touch upon American interests. Referring to the *American Coasting Trade*, the report says:

"As regards the Government of the United States, your Committee feel deeply disappointed that they have not taken a more liberal course in regard to their Coasting Trade. The expectations entertained that the United States Government would yield the point now contended for, provided we ceded our Coasting Trade to American vessels, have resulted in disappointment. So strong is this feeling that it has been pressed upon the attention of your Committee from various quarters, that as the Americans did not possess any colonies, and consequently gave no equivalent in return for the cession of our Colonial Trade to them, and that, as the trade from the eastern coast of the United States to California, either by way of Panama or round Cape Horn, has no analogy to that which is deemed a Coasting Trade, we ought to have no hesitation in excluding the ships of the United States from our Colonial Carrying Trade, with a view to bring their shipowners to a juster sense of what is due to our friendly reclamations.

But, though your Committee are not prepared to recommend the adoption of this course, they are of opinion that the unremitting attention of Her Majesty's Government should be directed to this important question, with a view to remove, if possible, the last and only obstruction to a more free and unrestricted Commercial and Maritime intercourse between the United States and this country."

The report thus speaks of the course which, according to its views, the Government ought to pursue to obtain *reciprocity* from those States which withhold it:

"But a sense of justice demands that all parties should be placed upon equal terms in the race of competition; and whatever difficulties may stand in the way of having recourse to those retaliatory measures which we have the power to exercise in order to obtain reciprocity from foreign Powers, there has, your Committee regret to state, been an apparent apathy on the part of the Executive Government to deal in any form with this important question. It is admitted that nothing has been done by remonstrance to obtain Reciprocity from foreign States, and that no 'decided steps' of any kind have been taken. Nor does it appear that any Minister at the Foreign-office has employed that influence which might have been exercised to secure, by diplomatic negotiation, those advantages which it was the object of the retaliatory clauses to require in the last resort. Your Committee also regret to inform your honorable House that they have not found in the archives of the Foreign-office, nor indeed of the Board of Trade, that specific information respecting the tariffs of Foreign Powers, and especially of differential dues levied in European ports on British shipping, or upon goods carried in British ships, upon which alone a correct idea can be formed of the obstructions to our commerce which now exist, and of the best means of removing them, and they recommend that immediate steps be taken to remedy this deficiency. Though ten years have elapsed since the Navigation Laws were repealed, the Government is still officially unaware of the burdens and restrictions to which British vessels are subjected in foreign ports; that knowledge, with any rules or regulations which affect international intercourse, your Committee consider ought to have been in the possession of the Executive, and could easily have been obtained through the medium of our Consular Agents abroad. Had that the necessary information been collected by the Foreign Office, and communicated to the Board of Trade, your Committee are of opinion that the diplomatic action of a powerful and commercial country like Great Britain might have, under the direction of an able Minister of Foreign Affairs, been prudently and advantageously employed in pressing upon foreign Powers the adoption of a free-trade policy in navigation, with a view to cement by a closer bond of interest, the political relations which already happily subsist by international treaty. Your Committee are of opinion that no country which enjoys the benefits of an unrestricted navigation with Great Britain and her vast territories, together with the incalculable benefits of our great and inexhaustible markets in both hemispheres, would for a moment run the risk of jeopardising these advantages rather than cede a share of that domestic and colonial trade and navigation which they still withhold with a commercial jealousy unworthy of enlightened nations."

The next subject enlarged upon is "Belligerent Rights at Sea," and in regard to this the report says:

"This question of belligerent rights at sea with reference to merchant shipping affects alike the British shipowner in the prosecution of his business, and the general interests of Great Britain, and therefore the evidence given on the subject has received from your Committee that attention which its gravity demands.

Great Britain formerly asserted the ancient and rigid principles of the law of nations with reference to the rights of belligerents and neutrals, though other nations defended maxims in some points differing from our own.

But in the war with Russia in 1854, England having formed an alliance with France, both nations waived their rights to confiscate enemy's goods on board neutral ships, as also neutral goods, in either case not contraband of war, found on board an enemy's ship. This mutual, but provisional waiver of belligerent rights placed the Allies in harmonious action, and practically countenanced the principle that 'free ships make free goods.' Upon the return of peace, the Declaration of Paris, of April, 1856, signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey gave a formal sanction to this principle. Privateering was also abolished.

America was invited to agree to this general international agreement, but demurred, and coupled at first her assent to the abolition of privateering, with the condition that private property at sea should no longer be subject to capture. Finally, she refused to be a party to a convention whereby she would be precluded from resorting to her Merchant Marine for privateering purposes in case she became a belligerent. But this is not surprising, for the United States has obtained a recognition of the rights of neutrals for which she contended throughout a former period of hostilities; and Great Britain has surrendered her rights without any equivalent from the United States. Our ship-owners will thereby be placed at an immense disadvantage in the event of a war breaking out with any important European Power. In fact, should the Declaration of Paris remain in force, during a period of hostilities, the whole of our carrying trade would be inevitably transferred to American and other neutral bottoms.

From the evidence given by various witnesses, it appears that at a recent period, upon a mere rumor of war in Europe, in which it was apprehended that Great Britain might be involved, American and other neutral ships received a decided preference in being selected to carry produce from distant parts of the world to ports in Europe, whereby even in a period of peace British ship-owners were seriously prejudiced. It seems, therefore, that the state of international law, with reference to belligerent rights affecting Merchant Shipping, cannot remain in its present state, for whilst England may be involved in any great European war, the United States is almost certain to be neutral; and thus our great maritime rival would supplant us in the Carrying Trade.

We must, therefore, either secure the general consent of all nations to establish the immunity of merchant ships and their cargoes from the depredations of both privateers and armed national cruisers during hostilities, or we must revert, if we are allowed, to the resolute maintenance of our ancient rights, whereby, relying upon our maritime superiority, we may hope to guard unmolested our merchant shipping in the prosecution of their business, but may capture enemies' goods in neutral ships, and thus prevent other nations from seizing the carrying trade of the Kingdom during a state of hostilities.

Your Committee consider it their duty to call the attention of your honorable House to the great importance of this question, which, if not solved during a period of peace, may cause incalculable embarrassment at the outbreak of a war. It is doubtless the prerogative of the Crown to institute proper measures to maintain the honor and guard the interests of the country in this respect. Your Committee, however, cannot but express their opinion that a compact like the Declaration of Paris, to which a great maritime rival has refused to be a party, may, in the event of hostilities, produce complications highly disastrous to British interests. As matters stand, England is under all the disadvantages of the want of reciprocal pledges on the part of the United States to refrain from privateering, or from the attempt to break a blockade, which, as heretofore, a sense of self-preservation might compel Great Britain to establish; while powers so unpledged, urged by every motive of self-interest, would be in a position to inflict the deepest injury upon British interests, under the same unjustifiable pretences as were put forth during the war at the commencement of the present century.

Your Committee have thought it their duty thus briefly to point out to your honorable House the present unsatisfactory position of this question as it immediately affects British Merchant Shipping. They have done so in the confidence that the whole subject will receive due attention in that quarter where the responsibility rests of taking such measures, in concurrence with foreign Powers, as may place the present international regulations on a better footing. Your Committee are aware that grave objections have been urged by high authorities against any further step in advance; but they cannot close this brief comment on so important a question without expressing a hope that your honorable House will agree with them in the opinion that, in the progress of civilization and the cause of humanity, the time had arrived when all private property, not contraband of war, should be exempt from capture at sea. Your Committee are of opinion that Great Britain is deeply interested in the adoption of this course. This country has at all times a much larger amount of property afloat than any other nation, and, consequently, requires a very large naval force to protect her merchant shipping, perhaps at a time when the whole of our ships of war may be urgently wanted to defend our shores."

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTY FINANCES—APPROPRIATIONS FOR TAXES.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. BLUNT, $800 was appropriated to procure four iron book-cases for the Register's Office. He then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby respectfully requested to inform this Board whether there has been any understanding with, or agreement on the part of, NATHAN C. PLATT, Esq., the present Chamberlain of the City of New-York, to the effect that the said PLATT, either as such Chamberlain, or as County Treasurer of the County of New-York, shall pay interest on the whole or any portion of the public moneys belonging to the County, deposited with him from time to time. Adopted.

Also, the following:

Resolved, That the legal adviser of this Board be and is hereby requested to inform this Board whether the amount allowed by the State for County Treasurer's fees on the State taxes assessed against the County of New-York, being one per cent. on such amount, belongs to the County, or whether it is a lawful perquisite of the Chamberlain, and has been claimed and allowed to that office. Adopted.

A report was received from the Comptroller, showing the state of the County Treasury since last report:

Balance on hand July 31	$126,883 37
Receipts	21,393 60
Total	$148,276 97
Disbursements	29,731 18
Balance Aug. 23	$118,545 79

A report was received from the Comptroller in relation to the appropriations for taxes as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The preamble and resolutions adopted by your honorable body on the 12th of June last requested the Comptroller to prepare and submit to the Board of Supervisors the following, viz:

1. Estimates of the additional appropriations required to be made for County purposes for the present year.

2. A draft for a suitable ordinance to levy the taxes for State, County, and City purposes for the year 1860.

The estimates of additional appropriations needed have already been furnished. (See Comptroller's communication of July 26, printed in the Journal on pages 76 to 82.)

The draft of a suitable ordinance to levy the taxes for the year 1860 is herewith submitted, together with a tabular statement, showing the various purposes for which the several appropriations for State and County purposes were made, and the means of payment; also, a statement of the amounts to be provided for City purposes, and in respect to the several sums to be raised by taxation, referring to the various laws authorizing and requiring the Board of Supervisors to levy and raise the same.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE AND COUNTY PURPOSES.

The amount of the appropriations made by the Board of Supervisors for State and County purposes for the year 1860 is as follows:

By ordinance approved by the Mayor, Dec. 31, 1859	$3,685,998 69
Less reduction per ordinance approved July 10, 1860	303,300 00
Balance	$3,382,698 69
By resolution approved May 28, 1860	9,960 00
By ordinance approved July 10, 1860	160,565 00
By resolution approved July 10, 1860	1,500 00
	$3,554,723 69
Additional amount required, as per Comptroller's estimates	23,630 00
Total	$3,578,353 69

The payment of the above amount is to be provided for as follows, viz.:

1. By taxation	$3,532,463 69
2. By Excise License fees	9,960 00
3. By General Fund	35,930 00
Total	$3,578,353 69

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CITY PURPOSES.

The amount of appropriations made by the Common Council for the support of the Government of the City of New-York, for the year 1860; the payment of interest on that portion of the City debt, and the annual installments upon the principal thereof, which is payable from taxation, is as follows:

By ordinance approved Jan. 27, 1860		$5,928,292 36
Less reduction per ordinance, approved July 25, 1860		11,000 00
		$5,917,292 36
By ordinance approved July 25, 1860		86,300 00
		$6,003,592 36
Additional amount as per Comptroller's estimates. See Board of Aldermen, Doc. No. 17, 1860	$523,350	
Additional for Interest on Public Stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market—omitted	17,000	540,350 00
Total		$6,543,942 36

The payment of the above is to be provided for as follows:

1. By Taxation	$5,923,852 01
2. By the Revenues of the General Fund	620,090 35
Total	$6,543,942 36

AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION.

For State and County purposes as above stated	$3,532,463 69	
Additional am't to be levied to supply deficiencies in the product of the taxes, as per Sec. 5 of Chap. 509 of the Laws of 1860	68,561 31	$3,601,025 00
For City purposes	$5,923,852 01	
Additional sums to cover deficiencies as per Sec. 1 of Chap. 509 of the Laws of 1860	203,190 59	6,127,042 60
Total		$9,728,067 60

The taxes heretofore levied for many years past have been for just the amount of the annual appropriations—no allowance or provisions having been made for deficiencies in the product of the sum arising from erroneous assessments and from losses by non-collection of taxes on personal property, which are estimated to have amounted to upwards of 3 per cent. of the sums actually levied.

The Tax law of the present year provides for the deficiencies to accrue from the causes above stated, by requiring that an additional sum shall be levied for that purpose.

The amount required to be raised in 1860 to pay the appropriations for all purposes, is	$9,456,315 70
The additional amount authorized to provide for deficiencies in the product of the Tax Levy, is	271,751 90
Total	$9,728,067 60
The amount of the Tax Levy of 1859, without including anything for deficiencies in the product thereof, was	$9,860,926 09
Showing a decrease in 1860, of	$132,858 49

ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF PROPERTY AND RATES OF TAXATION.

The following table exhibits the comparative aggregate valuations of property in 1859, and the proposed rate and amount in 1860, throughout the County, as well as within the Lamp and Street Districts respectively:

1859.

Valuations.		Rate per $100.	Amount.
Total in the County	$551,923,122	1.63	$9,025,874 77
Total in the Lamp District	533,306,107	8	459,976 51
Total in the Street District	531,452,515	7	374,992 89
		1.78	$9,860,844 17
Loss by fractions omitted in extending items			$81 92
Total			$9,860,926 09

1860.

Valuations.		Rate per $100.	Amount.
Total in the County	$577,290,656	1.55	$9,004,047 33
Total in the Lamp District	531,494,926	7	423,984 31
Total in the Street District	553,829,538	5	299,964 90
		1.67	9,728,997 55
Loss by fractions omitted in extending items			79 06
Total			$9,729,068 60

While it thus appears that there is an actual decrease in the amount of the tax levy, which, with the increase in the valuation of property, will cause a perceptible difference in the *rate* of taxation, the Comptroller must express his disappointment and regret that the gain in the right direction is so much smaller than he anticipated. He had confidently hoped for a more effective cooperation in his efforts to reduce expenditures, which would have left a larger portion of the revenues of the General Fund to be applied to the diminution of the amount to be raised by taxation.

It must be borne in mind, however, that a considerable amount is included in the *projet* of the tax levy of this year for purposes authorized by the Legislature, upon the application of individuals without the previous sanction of the proper municipal authorities. The views of the Comptroller in relation to the enactment of laws by the Legislature involving the expenditure of money to be raised by taxation in this City, as affecting the revenues of the Corporation, without the approval or knowledge of the local authorities, have already been communicated to your honorable body. (See Journal, pp. 77 and 78.)

It will be noticed that the proposed ordinance provides that the work of extending the items of taxes this year shall be performed under the direction and supervision of the Comptroller. The reasons for this have been fully set forth in previous communications. Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Referred to Committee on Annual Taxes.

A communication from the Mayor was received concerning the Harlem Bridge, and transmitting the certificate of J. McALPINE, Chief Engineer, showing the expenses incurred up to this time, amounting to $5,379 31, which the Mayor recommends to be paid. After a long discussion, this was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A report was received from the Engineer in charge of the Harlem River improvement, stating that surveys have been made of three lines to determine the practicability of a canal to admit vessels drawing ten feet water. The first line starts from a point at One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, and strikes the Hudson River at the termination of said street. The second line commences at a point on Sherman's Creek, and strikes the Hudson at Tubby Hook. The third line passes through the low ground near Dyckman's Canal, and terminates at Spuyten Duyvel.

A resolution was offered by Mr. BLUNT to reduce the fees of the Sheriff on returns of conviction to the Secretary of State, from 50 cents each to 12½ cents each. After some discussion the resolution was lost.

By a report from the Committee on Annual Taxes, the following is the aggregate valuations, by the Committee on Assessments, of taxable real estate in the City: $598,533,619; personal estate of residents, $163,575,875; and of non-residents, $15,121,162.

The Board adjourned to meet again in two weeks.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MAYOR AND THE FIREMEN'S TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—At a meeting of the Board of Engineers and foremen of the Fire Department, held on Tuesday evening, the question of having a torchlight procession in honor of the Prince of Wales, on his arrival in the City, was brought up, and some members having opposed it on the ground of the great expense, one member announced that the Mayor had intimated his readiness to bear the expense of music and torches. A Committee was then appointed to wait upon him, and yesterday, headed by the Chief Engineer, they paid their respects to the Mayor. A long conversation was had, which resulted in the Mayor pledging himself personally for *twenty-five hundred dollars*—viz.; $1,500 for the music, and $1,000 for the torches. The Department intend to have a grand torchlight parade on the 13th October, provided he shall arrive at the appointed time. Meanwhile the Committee are to make further arrangements, engage the bands, &c. The Committee are to have a meeting on Saturday evening next, at the house of Chief Engineer DECKER, to perfect the programme. The understanding with his Honor and the Committee seemed to have been satisfactory to all concerned.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-HAVEN BLUES.—The New-Haven Blues, Capt. WILLIS BRISTOL, Jr., arrived here at 3½ o'clock, P. M., yesterday, by the Sound steamboat *Traveller*, and, previous to landing, were transferred to the steamtug *Isaac L. Seymour*, on which they proceeded to Hoboken, where they were received by the Highwood Guard, of that city. The Blues were escorted to Odd Fellows' Hall, both companies being preceded by Dodworth's Band of thirty-two pieces. After entering, Capt. NEWKIRK, of the Highwood Guard, welcomed the strangers in a rather long speech. When he had concluded, both commands partook of a slight collation, and subsequently marched on board the Canal-street Ferry boat, and proceeded to the foot of Canal-street, New-York, from whence they went on board the *Vanderbilt*, of the Norwich and Worcester line of steamers, and proceeded to Boston, where they will be received by the right wing of the Second Regiment Massachusetts Militia, under command of Col. COWDIN. On Friday morning they will proceed to New-Haven. On Saturday morning the Highwood Guard will leave New-Haven for home.

"THE GARIBALDI FUND" AT VOLKS GARTEN.—An exhibition for the benefit of the Garibaldi Fund took place last evening at the German Volks Garten, in the Bowery. About twelve hundred persons assembled in the theatre to witness the entertainment, which consisted of singing by the Turner Glee Club, gymnastic performances by the pupils of the New-York Turnverein together with speeches by Messrs. GUSTAV STRUVE and TURNER HUETTEL in German, and by Signor MINELLI. The speakers reviewed the history of European revolutions for the past twelve years, characterizing Austria as being now as she has always been, the enemy of popular liberty wherever her influence and arms could be used for its suppression, and expressed the hope that one day Germany may have her GARIBALDI, as Italy has now. They urged that it was the duty of all Republicans in the New World, as well as in the Old, to encourage, by material aid as well as by sympathy, the first hero and patriot of the age. Speakers, performers and musicians alike elicited much applause, and the whole entertainment seemed to give general satisfaction.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The regular weekly meeting of this Board took place yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden. According to the weekly statement, the number of emigrants arrived at this port up to the present date amounted to 69,747, against 52,718 who arrived during the same time last year; 997 arrived here during the past week; 740 are in the various institutions under the care of the Board. The receipts during the past week amounted to $3,204 07, while the disbursements during the same time amounted to $9,436 70, leaving a balance of $11,420 07 in the Bank. The demand of Dr. JESSUP to be placed in the possession of the Floating Quarantine Hospital, was taken up, but there was nothing done in regard to the matter. Commissioner PURDY thought that the behavior of the Doctor was very strange, and that it looked very much as if he wanted to dictate to the Board what action should be pursued. On motion of Mr. CURTIS, it was then resolved to reprint the old reports of the Board, and then the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of this Board on Tuesday, the Superintendent was instructed to open a correspondence with the heads of police departments of various cities, relative to the exchange of detective officers, as recommended by him in his report. He was also instructed to report the number of boats now in use by the Harbor Police, and the number of men requisite to man each; also, whether it would be more expedient for the Department to build the new ones recommended than to have them done by contract. Sergeant CARR, assistant to Inspector CARPENTER, was transferred to the Eighteenth Ward, and Sergeant CAREY, of the Fourth to the Twentieth.

THE ALBANY FIREMEN.—Phenix Hose Company No. 4, of Albany, who were so well received on Tuesday night, went on an excursion yesterday to Davids' Island. At 10½ o'clock they embarked on board the steamer *Satellite* and a barge, from the Manhattanville dock, taking a great many firemen and their friends with them from Morrisania, Melrose, Westchester, Mount Washington and Carmansville, all of whom participated in the torchlight procession. To-morrow the Albany company will visit the public institutions, and on Friday they take their departure for home.

DEATH FROM ARSENIC.—On Monday last CATHARINE GORDON, a girl 17 years of age, living at No. 93 Grand-street, was admitted to the New-York Hospital, suffering from the effects of a dose of arsenic which she had taken for the purpose of self-destruction. She was placed under the care of Dr. HARRIS, who applied the usual remedies, affording her a temporary relief. Yesterday, however, she gradually grew worse, and at 8 o'clock last evening expired. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. The only reason assigned for the commission of the rash act was the fact that an elder sister had refused to let her go out on the previous evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE BOSTON WHERRYMAN.—Mr. D. U. MARTIN, who arrived here on Wednesday last from Boston, having pulled eighty hours, and lived on whortleberries, water-melons and cherries, for a fortnight, takes his departure to-day for Albany. He will be entertained by Messrs. DARLING & BRO., at their store, No. 371 South-street, at noon, where a collation will be given to himself and friends, after which he will proceed in his wherry to Albany, and will be accompanied for about ten miles of the way by several small boats and a steamer.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY MACHINERY.—Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, BARNARD LEONARD, a boy 12 years of age, employed in the paper-hanging manufactory of NEVERS, COPLAND & MCLANE, No. 254 West Twenty-ninth-street, got caught in one of the machinery belts, and in an instant was dragged a number of times around the shaft. When extricated he was dead, his neck, spine, and almost every bone in his body being fractured. His remains were taken to the residence of his mother, No. 152 West Thirty-second-street, where an inquest was held upon them, and a verdict of "accidental death" rendered.

GATE-HOUSES FOR THE NEW RESERVOIR.—The work upon the gate-houses for the new reservoir in the Central Park is progressing with as much rapidity as is consistent with safety. The foundations for the southern gates are already laid, and are pronounced master-pieces of masonry. Those on the northern end of the reservoir are not so far advanced, but will be in nowise inferior to the others. It is well worth the trip to the spot to witness the progress of the work, pushed forward as it is by more than thirteen hundred men. The reservoir and its embankments remind one of a bee-hive in full operation.

PAY-DAY AT THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.—Yesterday was the regular semi-monthly pay-day of this Department, when the sum of $8,851 was disbursed among the officials, from the highest to the lowest. The previous pay-roll amounted to $10,814, or $1,963 more than the present one. The small amount of this pay-roll is accounted for by the occurrence of several rainy days during the fortnight, in which no work could be done, and a large reduction in the number of hands.

TWO MEN KILLED.—Last evening a man named WM. KENNEDY, living at No. 172 Water-street, fell through the hatchway of the printing-office, No. 11 Spruce-street, from the fourth story to the ground floor and was instantly killed. LAWRENCE WEAVER, living at No. 222 Ninth-street, while repairing the eaves of No. 151 Staunton-street, fell from the scaffold to the pavement and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was conveyed home, where a physician attended him. There is no hope of his recovery.

DREDGING THE SLIPS.—The work of dredging out the slips along the East River is progressing favorably. Many of these slips had become so filled up that vessels of ordinary draft lay aground. They will now accommodate ships of the largest size and draft of water, which will be able to haul in and out any time of tide. Operations are now going on in Old-slip, which has been deepened to an average depth of 25 feet.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—SARAH JANE MURRAY, a child 8 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 259 Tenth-avenue, died on Wednesday from the effects of scalds received on Tuesday evening. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

FALL FROM A BUILDING.—WM. HEATHERBY, residing at No. 330 Pearl-street, fell from a third-story window of his residence at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and sustained a fracture of both legs and other serious injuries.

THE CITY CENSUS.—The official returns show that the First Ward has a population of 18,200, which is an increase since 1855 of 4,714; Third Ward, 3,800, showing a decrease of 4,109; Fifth Ward, 23,400, being an increase of 1,783.

COST OF CLEANING THE STREETS.—The City Inspector, is still further decreasing the cost of cleaning the streets, as will be seen by the record. The payroll for the week ending Aug. 11, amounted to $10,814 49, while that for last week was only $8,851 06.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the usual report of the Sanitary Squad was received and one or two transfers were made, after which the Board adjourned.

FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamer *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, left yesterday for Liverpool with 58 passengers, among whom was Señor JOSE BERGES, Paraguayan Commissioner.

The Three African Boys.

FURTHER EFFORTS TO CONVERSE WITH THEM.

The three African lads brought to this port on board of the derelict slaver *Kibby*, are still detained at the Eldridge-street Prison, no reply having yet been received from the President to the benevolent suggestion of the District-Attorney, that they should be transferred to the Colored Orphan Asylum of this City for care and instruction. They occupy a room in the second story of the northwest corner of the building, with a colored seaman named RILEY, and all three sleep in one bed. Although they are made as comfortable as is possible in so small a place, their confined quarters must necessarily be unhealthy.

As the course suggested by the District-Attorney would not conflict with their ultimate return to Africa, if that is found necessary, it is hoped that the President will see his way clear to have them released from their unpleasant quarters and placed in the Orphan Asylum. If necessary, several gentlemen stand ready to enter into the required bonds to have them forthcoming when wanted. Another unsuccessful effort was made, yesterday, to communicate with these boys in their own dialect. Mr. HENRY CARTER, of No. 66 Wall-street, who was originally stolen from Africa, and who still remembers his native Mandingo dialect, went to the Eldridge-street prison in company with a reporter of the TIMES, and spent over an hour in efforts to talk with them. TONY was busy with a needle and thread, endeavoring to repair a rent in his nether garments, caused by skylarking with his comrades. PABLO was amusing himself with his beads and trinkets, and SUSILO was asleep. They all appeared pleased with the visit of the venerable colored man, and thanking him for a paper of candy which he gave them, sat down on their little bed and prepared to listen to what might be said. Mr. CARTER began by taking the hand of PABLO and counting from one to ten on his fingers, first in Arabic, and then in the Mandingo tongue. He then recited the first sentences of the Koran, "In the name of the most merciful Father, &c.," but neither of the boys appeared to understand it, although they listened intently to every word. He then wrote some sentences in Arabic, which the boys watched with much interest, but on taking the pencil PABLO made but a poor attempt to copy what had been written. The names of various tribes along the West Coast were then repeated to them, as follows: "Mandingo, Fulla, Soso, Kromanti, Kronshi, Pappa, Moco, Ebo, Timma, Barca, Borum, Bambarra, Soroua, Yellup, Lumban, Perra, Cono, Kamba, Angola or Congo," but no look or sign indicated that either of these titles of African tribes struck as a familiar sound upon their ears. Mr. CARTER then sung them a kind of nursery song, which he had learned in his youth at home; and although the song pleased the little boys much, the language and music were evidently strange to them. By offering them some pennies the value of which they have already learned, they rose up after much persuading and began to hum a tune, keeping time by a shuffling motion of their feet and by slapping their hands. This movement, Mr. CARTER says, they are compelled to practice on board of the slavers, for exercise. Expressing much regret that his efforts to communicate with them had failed, Mr. CARTER and friends withdrew, the boys shaking hands and repeating the "Good bye" with great distinctness.

Meeting of Front Bricklayers.

A UNION OF CAPITAL AND LABOR ADVOCATED.

A meeting of "front bricklayers" was held at the Jackson House, on the corner of Greenwich-avenue and Thirteenth-street, last evening, for the purpose of resisting the "Bricklayers Protective Union." It appears that the front bricklayers are a class of men who do such fine work as the fronts of houses only, and that their wages are from twenty-five to fifty cents per day more than the other class of bricklayers who do other kinds of work. The latter have organized themselves into a Union, and their constitution prohibits any member thereof from working with non-members. The consequence is, that when a man who is not a member of the Union is working with one who is, the latter insists that he shall either "quit the building" or he will leave himself. The employers sustain those who have not joined the Union, and are generally inclined to prefer them to the others, but the combination is strong against them, and they are, consequently, obliged to protect themselves, as the Union pays something towards the support of such of its members as are out of work. The Union at first charged but twenty-five cents initiation fee, and now they have raised it to $2, so that even if the front bricklayers were willing to join the Society, they do not feel willing to pay such a sum, nor to have themselves placed on a level with the members as regards wages, which, it is alleged, is what the latter want. The front bricklayers have therefore formed a temporary organization to resist the Society, and in imitation thereof give assistance to such men as have not joined it, and who have been deprived of work in consequence. This assistance is, however, by voluntary subscription. One hundred fifty names have already been enrolled, and they meet fortnightly simply to show that they will not join any Society which has for its object the dictation to employers or workmen, whom the former shall employ, or at what wages the latter may work. At the meeting last evening, a gentleman from the Society informed the meeting that he intended to resign, and enroll his name with the non-society men. He further stated that he had given notice to the Society that unless they came to some arrangement, he should withdraw his name from the roll. The announcement was received with loud cheers. Several other persons signed their names to the roll during the evening, and after a speech from the Chair in support of a union between capital and labor, the meeting adjourned.

Police Reports.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. George W. Malcom, residing at Forked River, N. J., was passing the corner of Canal and West streets at a late hour on Tuesday night, when he was assaulted by several men, who knocked him down, beat him, and after tearing nearly all his clothes from his person, robbed him of $35 and then ran away. Malcom went in search of a policeman, and found Officer Robinson, of the Eighth Precinct, who started in pursuit, and soon arrested Michael McCarty on a charge of being one of the robbers. Malcom identified him as such, and he was locked up to await examination.

DARING THIEF.

On Wednesday afternoon, James Williams, a youth 20 years of age, was arrested, charged with stealing $60 in bills and coin from the trunk store of Weiss & Fleischman, No. 421 Sixth-avenue. It is stated that he darted into the store, seized the money, which was in the till and then ran off. He was pursued and arrested with the bills in his possession; the coin he had scattered over the street while running. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, to whom he confessed his guilt, and was locked up.

ROW IN A CONCERT SALOON.

Last evening a stranger was badly beaten by five or six rowdies in the Art Union Concert Saloon, on Broadway, near Broome-street. It appears that the stranger took offence at some indecent portion of the performance, when the rowdies undertook to put him out. He made some resistance, but was immediately knocked down and dragged out, after being kicked and beaten in a most brutal manner. The stranger was finally conveyed home by his friends.

GRAND LARCENY.

A woman named Mary McGlone was arrested on Wednesday by Officers Farley and Sanford, of the Fourteenth Precinct, charged with stealing bedding and clothing, to the value of $75, belonging to Mrs. Duffy, of No. 276 Mott-street. The property was recovered and a man named Patrick Dougherty was arrested as an accomplice, and with the woman, McGlone, was locked up by Justice STEERS for trial.

BURGLARY.

A room in the tenement house No. 262 Ninth-street, was broken into on Tuesday night and robbed of clothing to the value of $80, with which the thief escaped. The Police are of the opinion that some person in the house committed the burglary.

New-Jersey.

DEATH ON THE STEAMER PERSIA.—Yesterday forenoon, a short time previous to the sailing of the steamship *Persia*, from Jersey City, CHARLES KINGSBURY, the steward, was prostrated with a fit, three of which he had in succession. Some of the employes were ordered to proceed with him in a yawl to New-York for the purpose of having him removed to the hospital, but before gaining the other shore he expired. The body was brought on board the ship again where it was viewed by Coroner GAFFNEY, and on a certificate from the ship's surgeon that deceased died of apoplexy, a certificate of burial was given. Mr. KINGSBURY was about 50 years of age, had been in the employ of the Company about 16 years, and leaves a wife and family in England.

A NEW STEAMBOAT.—Mr. S. ALLISON has in course of construction at his yard foot of Seventh-street, Jersey City, a steamboat for Messrs. ROMER & TREMPER, of Kingston, and to be run on the North River. She is 242 feet in length, 34 feet beam, 9 feet hold, and will be supplied with 56-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke engines. The boat is to be launched the 1st of November, and when completed is to take the place of the *North America*, which is getting quite old.

BUCKSHOT AND WAX.—"Buckshot" and "Wax" are the only known names for two young men who fought a prize-fight by moonlight on Tuesday evening, in the vicinity of Lafayette village. The affair came off according to the regular usage—seconds, ring, bottle-holders, &c. About an hour was consumed, when, it is said, "Buckshot" melted "Wax," and "Wax" failing to come to time, as required, "Buckshot" was declared the winner.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Quarterly Report of the Brooklyn Inspector of Police.

The Quarterly Report of the Inspector of Police, for the quarter ending the 1st inst., was submitted yesterday to the Police Commissioners. By this report it appears that the Police force consists of 6 captains, 32 sergeants, 29 detailed men, 171 patrolmen, and 18 doormen, making a total of 256. The whole number of arrests were 4,659, showing an increase of 1,421 over the number embraced in the report of the last quarter. Of the whole number, 3,392 were males and 1,267 were females; 2,673 were married; 3,129 could read and write, and 1,530 could do neither; 1,472 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the Station-houses; 411 lost children were found by the Police and restored to their parents; 222 cases for violating ordinances were reported to the Corporation Attorney; 168 cases of violation of Excise Sunday Liquor laws reported to the District Attorney; $2,663 48 was taken from prisoners and lodgers and returned to them.

The amount of property reported as having been stolen amounted to $4,150 61, of which $1,470 58 was recovered. The Police force is divided into nine forces: First District has 38 men all told; Second District, 31 men; Third District, 43 men; Fourth District, 32 men; Fifth District, 39 men; Sixth District, 31 men; Seventh District, 13 men; Eighth District, 14 men; Ninth District, 15 men.

DETAILED MEN.

The 29 men detailed are located as follows: Mayor's Office, 2; Inspector's Office, 5; Sanitary Company, 4; Police Courts, 7; Court of Sessions, 5; Health Office, 1; Hack Inspector, 2; Surgeon, 1; Acting Sergeants, 2.

OFFENCES.

The offences against the person were as follows: Assault, with intent to kill, 25; assault and battery, 981; abandonment, 26; assaulting Policemen, 12; attempt at rape, 2; assault, 2; attempt at suicide, 1; assault with threats, 7; bastardy, 2; breach of the peace, 44; disorderly conduct, 225; deserters, 2; fighters, 86; felonious assault, 4; furious driving, 5; escaped convict, 1; gambling, 1; habitual drunkards, 41; intoxication, 1,444; intoxication and disorderly conduct, 229; indecent exposure, 12; insanity, 30; insulting females, 3; interfering with officers, 4; indecent assault, 1; keeping disorderly house, 8; mischievous misdemeanor, 49; murder, 1; mayhem, 1; forgery, 4; rape, 3; runaway apprentices, 1; seduction, 1; sending obscene letters, 1; suspicious persons, 3; threatening life, 41; vagrancy, 293; violation of truant law, 33; violation of corporation ordinances, 113; violation of Sunday liquor law, 58; violation of Excise law, 3; witnesses, 4; Total, 3,807.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Arson, 1; attempt at arson, 1; attempt at burglary, 3; attempt to rob, 1; attempt to steal, 7; burglary, 32; constructive larceny, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; embezzlement, 3; forgery, 3; felony, 2; fraud 1; grand larceny, 52; gambling, 5; malicious mischief, 7; malicious trespass, 7; misdemeanor, 1; obtaining goods by false pretences, 18; passing counterfeit money, 22; petit larceny, 216; picking pockets, 5; robbery, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1, suspicious persons, 5; selling lottery policies, 1; suspicion of larceny, 13; suspicion of arson, 2; trespass, 6; threatening arson, 2; violation of Corporation ordinances, 364; violation of Sunday law, 59; violation of Liquor law, 13; violation of State law, 16; vagrancy, 37—Total, 852.

The arrests in the different Precincts were as follows: First, 501; Second, 589; Third, 1,184; Fourth, 574; Fifth, 624; Sixth, 403; Seventh, 113; Eighth, 319; Ninth, 337. Ages,—from 10 to 15 years old, 250; 15 to 20, 467; 20 to 25, 733; 25 to 30, 857; 30 to 40, 1,296; 40 to 50, 714; over 50, 342.

Of the 4,659 arrests, only 942 were natives of the United States, not including 114 colored persons.

The largest number arrested under the classification of "trades or calling," was of those who have no business, numbering of this class, 1,254; 206 domestics, 1,108 laborers, and 113 carpenters were also arrested.

Annual Report of the Superintendents of the Poor.

The Superintendents of the Poor for the County of Kings submitted their annual report yesterday. There were submitted to the Almshouse during the year, 2,816 persons: discharged, 2,806; remaining, 307. This institution is supported at a cost of $31,257; received from labor of inmates, $11,000 57; net expense to the county, $20,256 26.

HOSPITAL.

There are 3,119 patients in the Hospital. Admitted during the year, 1,596; in Hospital at commencement of year, 237;—total, 1,833. Of the patients discharged, 888 were dismissed recovered; 326 were improved in health; 80 unimproved, and 220 died. 79 of the deaths were from consumption. There were 52 cases of *delirium tremens* treated during the year. Only 313 of the patients admitted were born in the United States; 945 were born in Ireland; 205 in Germany; 75 in England; 25 in Scotland, and 6 in France. Expense of this Institution, $30,828,93.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

470 patients were treated in this Asylum. Of this number 160 were admitted, and 162 were discharged, leaving 308; 87 were discharged recovered, 42 improved, 7 unimproved, and 26 died. The county has received $6,000 during the year for the board of patients. Male patients, 182; females, 126; 75 were born in New-York, and the balance in foreign countries. Cost of maintaining the institution, $28,765 84.

NURSERY.

In the Nursery there were remaining at the last report 166 children; received since, 413—total, 579; of whom 334 were discharged or eloped, and 46 died; remaining, 199. Cost of this department, $9,214 91.

TEMPORARY RELIEF.

Temporary relief was extended to 19,280 persons, viz: in Brooklyn proper, 11,711; Williamsburgh, 6,965; Flatlands, Flatbush and New-Lots, 464; Gravesend and New-Utrecht, 89. Expense of this department, $14,225 75.

RECAPITULATION.

	Inmates during the year.	Net expense.
Almshouse	2,816	$20,256 26
Hospital	1,699	30,828 93
Asylum	470	21,812 26
Nursery	430	9,183 16
Out-door relief	19,235	14,235 78
Foundlings boarding	26	—

BROOKLYN BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board of Aldermen met last night as a Board of Canvassers. The votes cast at the recent election for Alderman in the Seventh Ward, was canvassed, and the clerk was desired to notify Mr. O'ROURKE, the Breckinridge candidate, of his election.

A Philadelphia Philanthropist at Fault.

The regular business of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Philadelphia was broken in upon, on Monday, by the presentation of the following petition for *habeas corpus*:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia.

The petition of SINA CONQUEST, by her next friend, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, respectfully showeth, that the said SINA CONQUEST is unjustly and illegally restrained of her liberty by WILLIAM T. CONQUEST, residing on Green-street, above Tenth-street, in the city of Philadelphia, for no criminal or supposed criminal matter. To be relieved from which illegal restraint and imprisonment she prays your Honors to grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the said WILLIAM T. CONQUEST, commanding him forthwith to bring the body of your petitioner, the said SINA CONQUEST, before your Honors, to do and abide such order as your Honors may direct. And she will ever pray, &c.,

SINA CONQUEST.
By her next friend,
P. WILLIAMSON.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 27th day of August, A. D., 1860. DAVID BEITLER.

On Tuesday morning Mr. CONQUEST made the following return to the writ in person:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

WILLIAM T. CONQUEST, in answer to the above writ of *habeas corpus*, makes return, That the above-named SINA CONQUEST was held to service as a slave by this respondent in the County of Accomac, and State of Virginia; that in the month of July, 1860, he returned to the City of Philadelphia, where he now resides, bringing with him the said SINA; that prior to leaving the State of Virginia, this respondent informed the said SINA that, by the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, the said SINA would be free upon her arrival, for evidence in the said State; that this respondent does not detain, and has not detained the said SINA, and has no claim and does not claim to hold the said SINA to service within the Commonwealth, and that she is at liberty to depart if she desires so to do; that in obedience to the orders of the Court he has the said SINA here before the Judge of the said Court, to abide by such order as may be made in the premises.

(Signed) W. T. CONQUEST.

Judge LUDLOW, in compliance with the request of counsel, informed SINA that by the laws of Pennsylvania she was free, but that if she returned to Virginia with her master she would again become a slave. SINA, in a decided tone said to the Court—I think I would rather go back; I will be better satisfied and contented on my native soil, and I feel that I will be better off in the end. Judge LUDLOW said he had no doubt but that she would be far better off, in the course she intended to pursue. SINA now spoke again, in an indignant tone of voice, saying, I have not been in prison at all. He (pointing to Mr. CONQUEST) has taken me around town, well, I don't know where, and shown me all the sights in the city. I don't think it would be honorable for me to go away from Mr. CONQUEST.

The writ was then dismissed, and SINA left the Court, remarking as she did so, that she would give five dollars to know who issued it.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This is a famous time for "last days," and now the wonderful living Skeleton is advertised for the "last days." He closes his exhibition this week, and with all the astonishing living wonders of the Museum will be seen at all hours, day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

We cannot too strongly recommend or speak too highly of Holloway's Ointment. Its marvelous virtues on old ulcers, sore legs, salt-rheum and scald head, are a sufficient passport to public favor, and need no further indorsement.

[Advertisement.]

Young men can learn in what pursuit they can best succeed, and parents how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and in moderate demand. WHEAT firm, and in active demand; sales 90,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1; 12,000 bushels No. 1 do., at $1 02; 40,000 bushels red Winter, at $1 14@$1 14½; 10,000 bushels white do., at $1 17@$1 18; 2,000 bushels choice do., at $1 20. CORN firmer; sales 40,000 bushels at 49c.@50c. OATS steady; sales 11,000 bushels, at 29c. WHISKY steady, at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—58c. on Flour, 17c. on Wheat, 15¾c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—158,000 bushels Wheat; 61,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR firm and business limited at previous rates. WHEAT dull; sales 130,000 bushels, at 84c.@86c. for No. 1 Spring; 82c.@84c. for No. 2; 98c.@$1 for No. 1 red, in store. CORN quiet, and 3c.@4c. lower; sales 31,000 bushels, at 33c.@35c., in store. OATS dull, and ½c. lower. *Receipts*—2,800 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 189,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS 3c.@4c. higher; 15c.@16c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ ℔ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 3,300 bales; prices stiffer, but quotably unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 40@$5 50. Mixed CORN, 60c.; SUGAR buoyant and advanced ⅛c.; sales at 9¼c.@9¾c. for fair to fully fair. Mess PORK quiet. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unaltered.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active; white, $1 45@$1 57; red, $1 35@$1 37½. CORN advancing; yellow, 62½c. PROVISIONS unchanged; Mess Pork, $19 75 for new, and $19 for old. COFFEE dull and declining; Rio, 13½c.@14½c. WHISKY firm, at 22c.@23c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR in good demand; sales, 4,000 bbls., at $4 65@$4 75 for Superfine. WHISKY very scarce; sales 500 bbls. at 18¼c. ℔ gallon. PROVISIONS quiet; no demand; prices nominal. Sight Exchange on New-York, steady at ½ ℔ cent. premium.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 29.—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Miss Martha Maddock, Miss Mary A. Haworth, A. A. Belknap and son, Henry Mordlinger, A. Strauss, J. W. Kennard, Mr. Oakford, Mr. Jose Bergis, Paraguayan Commissioner and Secretary, W. F. Grinnell, Gen. and Mrs. H. W. Palfrey, J. Mozi, L. Josephs, M. Browlzheimer, M. Rothschild, Geo. King, Benj. Weil, Benj. Taylor, John Brown, Mr. Heilner, A. de Mier, Miss Jones and servant, Monqui Pio del, child and servant, J. Ogden and family, R. Davis, J. Staub, M. Zayas, M. Ahern, Miss C. Cordori, M. Utling, Rev. W. Brown, A. Louis, W. Swayne, Mr. Vandulch, J. A. Jones, H. Pooley, Jr., H. F. Budge, C. A. Murdoch, B. Havethal, A. Blane, I. Seligman, P. S. Julyan, R. P. y Menge, H. Smith, C. Cosgrove, A. Bruss, J. Short, Rev. and Mrs. John Newell and 3 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 25 | Sun sets.... 6 36 | Moon sets.... 4 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 50 | Gov. Island. 7 39 | Hell Gate.... 9 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Ships W. H. Wharton, Smith, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; Cordelia, Bishop, New-Orleans, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Old Colony, Low, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Trojan, Bailey, Penarth, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs Alamo, Ingalls, St. Mary, F. Talbot & Co.; Crimea, Harriman, Dublin, Walsh, Carver & Chase; New Era, Walker, Cork and a market, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Jachin, Tarr, Salem, J. H. Cockroft; Tanner, Hopkinson, Charleston, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Eliza Ann, Ferrick, Nuevitas, J. Molmas & Co.

Schooners J. D. Cramer, Cole, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Nudica, Risley, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Hound, (Br.,) Pearman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Albatross, Chase, Providence, H. S. Rackett; Eureka, Croston, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters; Ornust, Thompson, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. H. Smith, Scott, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Medora, Morris, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Cyclone, Dale, Laguna, Post & Small; Herschell, Birdsall, Charleston, Wallace Sherwood; Dr. Kane, Ryder, Bangor, T. V. Sandford.

Arrived.

Steamship Boston, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Bark France and Bretagne, (Fr.,) Lafontaine, Tampico, with wood, &c., to master. Is bound to Bordeaux; put into this port on account of the illness of the captain.

Bark Louisa Jewett, (St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Rio Janeiro July 13, with old iron and rosewood to Edmiston Bros. Is at anchor in the lower Quarantine.

Bark W. B. Dean, (Br.,) Hanson, Providence 3 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Tryall, Adams, Nantucket 3 ds., with oil to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. S. Cullen, Burnham, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Statesman, Mott, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with flour, &c., to Safford, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelley, Boston 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Del Norte, Dinsmore, Lubec 8 ds., with fish to Jed Frye.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. Johns, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. White Cloud, (3-masted,) Hulse, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with nails to master.

Schr. Sea Breeze, (Br.,) McAlmon, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Ann Cole, Crockett, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes to Parker & Co.

Schr. D. W. Vaugh, Newberry, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. H. T. Wood, Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. West Gleam, Tarr, Rockport 5 ds., with fish.
Schr. J. H. Day, Day, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. Hand, Pierce, Rockland 14 ds., lime, to master.
Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Rockland 10 ds., master.
Schr. E. A. Stevens, Stevens, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. H. Martin, Sleight, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.
Schr. West Wind, Burnett, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. Island City, Conklin, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. D. Hale, Shaw, Virginia 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Mary Helen, Hutchinson, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. J. Twag, Inman, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Mail, Brewer, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford 2 ds.
Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Hoyt, Providence 3 ds.
Schr. Mary Adelaide, Miller, Virginia 3 ds., potatoes.
Schr. T. De Pew, Edmonds, Virginia 3 ds., with flour.
Schr. J. Leaming, Leavitt, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Wave, Smith, Brookhaven 3 ds.
Schr. Diamond, Hunt, New-Haven 2 ds.
Schr. Jane Bull, Wareham 4 ds.
Schr. Olive Branch, Mitchell, Mystic 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship Persia, for Liverpool. Ship Redgauntlet, for do.

WIND—During the day from N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Chase, Edwards, from Londonderry July 12, with mdse. to George Bulkley. Has lost an entire suit of sails, and is now without canvas on mizzenmast.

Brig Margaret, (Br., of Halifax.)

Schr. Tamaulipas, from ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. ships Samoset, McNear, from Havre; William Wirt, Walworth, from Liverpool; Golden Cross, Davis, from New-Orleans; Young Eagle, Little, from do.; barks Nonparcil, Flinn, from Leghorn; Good Hope, Gordon, from New-Orleans; Vesta, Fratus, from Galveston; Darien, from Trinidad; Manzanilla, from Sagua.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29—Arr. bark Sarah Starr, Sagua. Spoke, Aug. 26, schr. J. A. Stanley, from New-York for Charleston.

Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—(Per Overland Mail.)—The ship Enterprise sld. for Callao on the 1st inst. Total expense (partial and general average) amounted to about $24,000. The ships Witchcraft and Pampero are disch. their cargo in fair order. The W. leaked through the deck seams and sills of the houses. The P. sustained some damage off Cape Horn, lost figure head, bulwarks and main rail. James Smith, seaman, died off Cape Horn. The ship Mary E. Balch, from Boston, has damaged considerable cargo from leaks about hatches, side pots, bitts, deck seams, and sills of the houses.—(By letter.)

Spoken, &c.

Abby Thaxter—bark, from Cienfuegos for Boston, Aug. 17, off Cape Florida.

Clifton—ship, from Liverpool for Alexandria, Aug. 27, off Montauk.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE NEW MARBLE-MACHINE RUBS, saws, polishes slabs, large or small; works grooves, moldings, rosettes—single, double, treble, one-horse vibratory beam; [illegible] tools and saws; each acts independent; [illegible] are cut or cast-iron toothed or serrated [illegible] seen at No. 39 Greene-st. ABIJAH SMITH.

A GROOM, &c. [illegible] WANTED THAT UNderstands how to [illegible] harness, carriage, &c., and make himself u[illegible] a private stable; steady work; wages $16 a[illegible] address Wallace, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, w[illegible] and references; none other will receive a[illegible]

AS COOK, &c [illegible] INTELLIGENT GERman young wom[illegible] situation, as thorough meat, pastry cook an[illegible] makes all kinds of preserves, and fancy c[illegible] style, has the best of reference. Call at N[illegible] erly-place.

SALESMEN W[illegible]—IN A WHOLESALE house. Those hav[illegible] knowledge of merchants visiting the City, ma[illegible] with references, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—SIT[illegible] WANTED BY A COMpetent young wo[illegible] cook. Good City reference. to assist in washin[illegible] Call at No. 63 West 20[illegible] floor from 6th-av.